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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, JUNE 5, 1918

No. 39

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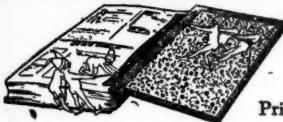
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### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS .....

## Getting Short of Drugs

Drug and chemical products on the British embargo list increase in number each month, indicating close supervision and growing scarcity in many lines. The exportation of some items obtained from the East is absolutely prohibited and the exportation of others is restricted to the British colonies. The situation has rendered it difficult to fill ordinary requirements in the London trade, because dealers hold on to their supplies for fear that they will not be able to replenish stocks while the war lasts.

Among the latest additions to the list are nux vomica and preparations, kola seeds, gluestock of all kinds, cork and cork dust, nickel and surgical instruments. By previous embargoes various supplies were conserved including aloes, balsams, bromine, buchu leaves, cascara sagrada, coca leaves, ergot of rye, sassafras root, senna leaves, spices and tartaric acid.

## South American Investments

The investment of American capital in South American countries will do more to cement the commercial relations between those countries and the United States than any other movement. Gradually the lines of financial activity are broadening. New York banks have found it advantageous to open branches in many South American cities and have supplied manufacturers in this country with valuable information concerning crude materials found in South America and sorely needed here. Investments in manganese properties, in plants for making medicinal and dyewood extracts available for shipment in less cumbersome form than the barks, roots and sticks from which they are obtained, and the introduction of machinery built in the United States, have served to bring a unity of feeling that is rapidly overcoming the fear of Yankee encroachment that was dominant in South American governments before the European war.

South American merchants who formerly bought goods in London are now buying here in all lines of manufactured products. Within a month purchases have been made in the New York market of agricultural machinery, implements, tools, and seeds; clothing, gloves and knit goods; numerous drugs, chemicals and proprietary medicines; beans, dried fruits and preserves; school furniture and iron bedsteads; castor seed shelling machines, tools, hardware, firearms, ammunition and fencing foils; paints and varnishes for firms in Sao Paulo, Brazil; shoe buttons, laces and nails for use on American-made shoe machinery now in operation in a Brazilian city; textiles and dry goods, of which a million

dollars worth was sold to one order. These are examples of the possibilities in trade, and the situation is attracting the attention of capital which is finding investment in huge exporting and importing corporations recently organized for the foreign trade business sure to develop when the war is over. These exporters have strong banking connections and large sales forces in many important foreign centers of trade. Some corporations have included ship lines in their comprehensive scheme of expansion to enable them to deliver the products with certainty and despatch, and to bring return cargoes of crude material for perhaps the same manufacturers for whom these corporations are selling goods abroad.

Temporarily the export trade is hampered and restricted by the embargoes on various commodities and the result of this is seen in the efforts of South American countries to establish industries to meet urgent needs. Brazil has established subsidies for the first three factories to be built in that country for the manufacture of caustic soda needed in the soap industry, and which is now under embargo here. Another system of subsidies has been arranged for manufacturing iron from ore in charcoal furnaces, and to those who shall install factories and begin the manufacture of iron and steel within three years from the date of the decree. Here are opportunities for American capital and American skill. Others are offered in Argentina, in Chile, and in Peru. With the growth of industrial pursuits in those countries, revolutions will become unpopular, the relations between the various governments will be more cordial, and the United States will be better understood.

### World's Petroleum Output

The United States imported more than a billion gallons of petroleum in 1917, despite the fact that we led the world in production, exceeding the 1916 output by 42,000,000 barrels, the total production in 1917 being 342,000,000 barrels. The world production, last year, is estimated at 500,000,000 barrels of 42 gallons each. Russia is second, Mexico is third and the Dutch East Indies fourth, with India and Roumania in a close contest for fifth place in the industrial race. Roumania led India in 1916, but fell behind in 1917 owing to war conditions.

### Cargoes for All the Ships

The war has opened the eyes of the American exporter to the value of direct shipping connections with foreign countries. He has learned that Germany was able to control American trade to a greater or less extent through her system of free ports, taking American goods into Hamburg and charging Russia, Norway and Sweden a commission on the transfer to another line of ships. By stamping the goods "made in Germany" they were able to divert trade that was really meant for the United States to German factories where subsequent orders were frequently placed under the erroneous im-

pression that the article originally ordered had been filled there.

Besides numerous manufactured articles these countries want sulphur, copper, rubber goods, lubricating oils, rosin, brass, fertilizers, chemicals and drugs. With a merchant marine we can deliver the goods and when the war is over there is no reason why this trade should go through Germany. The Scandinavian countries are ready to send us wood pulp, matches, and a great variety of goods which will find a market here. Russia has many crude drugs that we need. The opportunities to expand our export trade are crowding fast upon one another and now is the time to get the business.

### Better Mail Service Demanded

Ill-advised and unnecessary attempts at economy are demoralizing the postoffice service, according to the Merchants Association of New York, which has sent a request to the President and to members of Congress for an investigation of conditions that are said to be causing heavy losses to business men.

After every allowance is made for railroad congestion, the statement says, there is a great decline in the efficiency of the department apparent, due mainly to the failure to utilize rail facilities to the extent and in the manner necessary for prompt transit of the mails.

### CHILD LABOR LAW HELD INVALID

The Federal Child Labor law of 1916 forbidding interstate shipment of products of child labor, has been declared unconstitutional and invalid by the United States Supreme Court. Justices Holmes, McKenna, Brandeis and Clark dissented. The majority opinion says;

"The far-reaching result upholding that the act cannot be more plainly indicated than by pointing out that if Congress can thus regulate matters entrusted to local authority by prohibition of the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, all freedom of commerce will be at an end, and the power of the states over local matters may be eliminated, and thus our system of government be practically destroyed."

The Child Labor law was enacted in 1916, and forbids interstate shipment of industrial products from plants in which children under fourteen years of age are employed, or in which children over fourteen but under sixteen years of age work more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week.

The law was declared unconstitutional by the Federal District Court in North Carolina, when Roland H. Dagenhart secured restraining orders to prevent the Government from enforcing the act, and the Fidelity Manufacturing Company, which operates a cotton mill at Charlotte, from complying with the act by discharging Dagenhart's two minor children. The Government appealed the decision to the Supreme Court, where the case was heard in April, 1918.

### WILL CONTROL MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The War Industries Board has announced the creation of a commodity section on medicine and medical supplies to have jurisdiction over these supplies and of the ingredients from which they are manufactured. Lieut. Col. F. F. Simpson will head the new section.

# Wide Field for Drugs in Colombia

## *Government Has Exhibit of Products In Newark, N. J., to Foster Trade*

By ALBERTO SOTO, Secretary for the Consul-General of Colombia, New York.

**A**MERICAN manufacturers in general and especially those engaged in the drug, chemical and surgical supplies lines, are today too much occupied in attending to the enormous orders proceeding from the military headquarters in Europe to be able to give their attention to the consideration of what they are going to do tomorrow with all this amount of force, capital and production, when peace shall be re-established in the world.

Where then to look in search of markets for the immense production when return to a normal state places all those countries, today engaged in the conflict, in condition to be sufficient to themselves? How to avoid the discouragement that will necessarily be felt by the prosperous American manufacturer of today on account of the inevitable decadence in his business if not its total collapse? Of what means to avail himself now to avoid, within a short time, the coming of ruin to rule where now prosperity reigns? How to ensure that the present reputation or credit of the firm, the daily increment of the factory, the profit and the stimulus of a business constantly growing, shall not tomorrow be but the wakening from a dream?

### Should Look to the South

Although the world is a vast field where every good product has to find a demand at all times, today we believe that South America is the field to which the American manufacturer must look from now on, the true land of promise for the production of this hemisphere of the North. For geographical reasons, from political considerations, and even from self respect, the North American will find himself compelled to attend to the demands and needs of the countries of the South, without the European predominance ever returning to set its camps in those markets.

To know the customs of those neighboring people, to familiarize themselves with their language, to learn the modus operandi that best suits the trade, to lend to it the greatest facilities and extend to it the best terms humanly possible is an intelligent labor that the American exporter must learn from now, so that tomorrow he will find himself sufficiently prepared to meet the competition of the European countries, and even Asiatic, when the war shall have terminated.

Among the different lines of American production perhaps there is no other to which is offered a field more vast and promising than that to which chemicals and drugs pertain. Germany, France and England, without mentioning other countries, enjoyed this field during a long period of time, until the day when the present conflict broke out. But Germany, France and England employed also a long time, untiring energy, and many resources of every kind to enrich that field from which they soon reaped so ripe a harvest.

### Must Learn Customers' Needs

The writer of these lines has several times called the attention of American producers, in articles in the magazines and the dailies of this country, toward all these considerations. He has told them with rude frankness that trade in the South was accustomed to

more liberal terms; to greater facilities than are customary here; to correspondence in their own language; to receiving labels of bottles and cases written also in their language; to their wants being carefully attended to, and even their caprices, in their orders sent; and finally to receiving goods in good condition, without breakage or loss, due to excellent packing.

All these cases of drugs and products of different sorts, many times with perfumes put up in valuable bottles which leave the port of New York or any other in excellent condition after a few weeks may be crossing the high peaks of the Andes and presently descending to the deep valleys in the heart of tropical America, on mule back, suffering innumerable transhipments, staying on the banks of a river for weeks and even months waiting for a canoe that will bear them to their destination, or suffering from carelessness if not barbarous treatment from the men in charge of their forwarding. Exporter and client will benefit greatly if there is given on the part of the exporter every attention to this matter.

### Exhibition in Newark, N. J.

In an exposition of products and business of the republic of Colombia in South America, to be held during the months of May and June in Newark, N. J., under the patronage of the Free Public Library of that city, there will be shown to the merchants interested in business with that country a miniature of the manner in which delicate merchandise or goods liable to breakage should be packed, destined to Colombia, a country which according to many distinguished travellers (among them Dr. H. H. Rusby of the University of Columbia School of Pharmacy of New York, who recently made a scientific excursion to that country) is the most promising field for production and for American capital. Permit us to recommend to American exporters a visit to that exposition.

We wish, finally, to make a suggestion, especially to those interested in Colombia, which is our country and for which it is grateful for us to labor. No means is easier or more practical for making American products known in those markets than sending a traveller gifted with certain conditions without which no success is possible, such as knowledge of the territory, of the language, of the financial standing or credit of clients, an honorable and serious man, a little "aggressive"—which is a million miles from being what among us is called a "charlatan" who causes us disgust if not distrust. And the man found, to send him. The field will be for the first to arrive.

### Dr. Rusby's Expedition

Dr. Rusby headed the expedition which was sent to South America in May, 1917, by F. H. Putt, to study the cinchona bark situation and the practicability of obtaining extracts from various natural dyewoods and medical plants at the source and shipping the extract instead of the crude material with a resultant saving in freight charges.

Dr. Rusby was accompanied by Dr. F. W. Pennell of the New York Botanical Garden as assistant botanist,

and Maximilian von Hoegen of New Haven, Conn., as photographer for the expedition.

The expedition sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, from which point they went directly to Porto Colombia, via Cristobal. They then proceeded to the practically uninhabited interior of the country. Working up the valley of the Magdalena River, many discoveries of scientific interest were made. Upon reaching the headwaters of the Magdalena, the explorers crossed the Andes and invaded the valley of the upper Oronoco. In this region a great deal of field research work was done in order to determine the economic value of various species of South American botanicals.

F. H. Putt, who financed the expedition is a brother of E. B. Putt, president of the Youngstown (O.) Chemical Company. In describing the result of the expedition F. H. Putt said in an account published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of May 14, 1918.

#### American-made Quinine Soon

"Dr. Rusby reported most favorably, and from the data he established a half million dollar corporation was organized to market quinine in all its forms, and many other alkaloids from tropical plants which are available in the district where it will operate. Its stockholders are men in the drug trade who can push their company's business. In addition to Dr. Rusby, the scientific staff consists of E. B. Putt, president of the Youngstown Chemical Company, and Dr. H. A. Seil of the Standard Chemical Company of Pittsburgh. Both are well known experts in alkaloids and have appeared in many prosecutions by the government under the Food and Drugs Act. The final purification and separation of the alkaloids, as well as the preparation of the salts will be done in another plant located in the United States, so as to avoid the necessity of a large force of expensive men at the Southern factory. By the end of 1918 we expect to be shipping lots of quarter million ounces, and to be in a position to give Holland quinine successful competition in peace time."

Colombia's oil fields are attracting attention, and the prediction has been made by experts that the output will far exceed the production in Mexico in a few years. An American company that was one of the first to enter Mexico is now prospecting in Colombia and has drilled several wells. A Dutch company is also in the field. With the demand for petroleum increasing year by year the development of oil in Colombia promises additional revenues for that country.

The United States is now receiving supplies of platinum from Colombia. The country is the second largest producer in the world. The platinum region extends along the valley of the Atrato and southward to Ecuador. It is recovered from the beds of streams.

#### SACCHARIN WORTH \$8,000 DISAPPEARS

Up to this writing the 400 pounds of saccharin which disappeared from The Thompson Warehouse, Inc., 521-523 Broome Street, New York City, has not been located. J. M. Thompson, the president of the company, said the goods were missed about May 18th, and he offered a reward of \$1,000 for any information regarding the material which was valued at about \$8,400. The company will have to pay the full value to the owners of the saccharin.

Mr. Thompson notified his employees that if the goods were not found by June 1st, all would be discharged. It is reported that the men were dismissed on Saturday. Some are of the opinion that the saccharin was taken out of the original packages and sold in small parcels, in which case it will be practically impossible to locate the material. The lot was in cases of 100 and 50 pounds, which were labeled No. 136, 137, 138 and 142. It is possible that the goods were exported.

#### DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

#### SUBMARINE ACTIVITY AFFECTS PRICES

**Scarcity of Spot Supplies of Crude Drugs Feared—Many Botanicals in Cargoes Now Nearing New York—Higher Insurance Rates Likely to Cause Price Advances**

German submarine activity in the North Atlantic created considerable excitement in the import and export trade. Shippers interested in cargoes afloat in South American or West Indian waters were particularly concerned.

The closing of Atlantic ports to outgoing vessels may bring the export business to a standstill. There will be delay in obtaining cargo space on the other side for needed crude material. Shortage of spot supplies might result in the suspension of plants manufacturing numerous products including dyestuffs and botanical preparations.

Leading firms dealing in sugar expressed the opinion that supplies from Porto Rico and Cuba will be seriously affected. There need be no fear of ample shipments during the summer, however, as tonnage has been provided by the Shipping Board from June to October.

Prices of many botanical drugs are likely to advance owing to short spot supplies and the uncertainty of arrivals. The high insurance rates, also, will affect the market. Among the products in cargoes of vessels now supposed to be nearing Atlantic ports are cassia bark, juniper berries, vanilla beans, indigo, gabier, essential oils, gall nuts, asafetida, myrrh and gum arabic coca leaves, thyme, musk, ginger, licorice and orris root, coriander and cardamom seed, cloves, nutmegs, sponges, crude tartar, various waxes and wine lees from Argentina.

War risk rates began to soar as soon as the rumors reached the street, but one of the surprising things was that they did not go higher on the strength of the reports in circulation. In some cases the advance amounted to only  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. One company, it was reported, had boosted its rates 15 per cent. to the West Indies.

A well-posted marine insurance man said that the immediate effect of the sinking of the ships so near to our shores would inevitably cause war risk rates to advance materially and remain high for an indefinite time, as no matter if the present German visitors now here are caught there is no telling how soon others will appear.

The present Government marine insurance rate of 2 per cent. on value of vessels and cargoes will continue in effect, it was announced until the Treasury obtains a detailed report on the chances of submarine raids continuing off the Atlantic coast. No action to raise the rate is expected at least for several days.

#### DEMAND FOR TIN LESS ACTIVE

Buyers are scarce in the tin market and prices are falling. There were offers to sell No. 3 Chinese tin, May shipment from Hong Kong at 77c, and No. 1 at from 80c to 81c. Some spot Chinese could have been had in New York at 94c, in Chicago at 90c and at the Pacific Coast at 88c. Banka and Straits tin were also freely offered. The former at 85c and 86c for June shipment from Batavia, and the latter at 87c for June-July from Singapore, and 86½c for July-August. The appearance of Straits, Banka and English tin on the market is mainly attributed to the weakness of Chinese, as it has brought out holders who are now anxious to realize before the supply of the competitive metals increases.

## Red Cross Workers

The Red Cross campaign of the Divisional Committee of the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades was conducted under the direction of Samuel W. Fairchild, general chairman and the following committees:

Divisional Chairman, Frederick W. White, Peters White & Co.

Divisional Chairman of Dye Trade, Herman A. Metz, H. A. Metz & Co.

Divisional Chairman for Drugs and Chemicals, J. Edward Young, Jr., Thurston & Braidich.

Assistant Divisional Chairman for Drugs and Heavy Chemicals, Chas. Huisking, Chas. L. Huisking, Inc.

Divisional Chairman of Manufacturing Chemists, Dr. Horatio N. Fraser, The Fraser Tablet Co.

Divisional Chairman Essential Oils, Russell R. Sloane, Dodge & Olcott.

Divisional Chairman, Willis L. Garey, Royal Baking Powder Co.

Divisional Chairman, Wm. S. Gray, Wm. S. Gray & Co.

Divisional Chairman Agricultural Trades (fertilizer), J. R. Floyd, International Agricultural Corp.

Divisional Chairman, C. O. Bigelow, C. O. Bigelow & Co.

The names of the Divisional Committeemen for the Crude Drug and Chemicals under Mr. Young of Thurston & Braidich are A. F. Bertime of J. B. Horner & Co. and Frederick Cornelius and Percy Anderson of Percy E. Anderson & Co. and Mr. Owen Voigt.

Mr. Floyd of the International Agricultural Corp., Divisional Committeeman, J. C. Carroll, C. W. Schultz, Wm. H. Lane.

Col. H. A. Metz has Mr. Kuttroff as Divisional Committeeman.

Russell R. Sloane of Dodge & Olcott has on his Committee the following: Edward V. Kileen of George Lueders Co., Carl L. Vietor of Rockhill & Vietor, Chas. Meehan of A. A. Stillwell & Co., Frederick Meisol of Dodge & Olcott, Louis Spencer Levy, B. T. Bush of Antoine Chiris & Co.

Dr. Fraser has on his Committee the following: Mr. Schleussner of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Mr. Black of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Mr. Goldman of Powers, Weightman & Co., Mr. Zink of Eli Lilly & Co., Mr. Cody of Hoffman La Roche & Co., Mr. Eimer of Eimer & Amend, Mr. Curran of Norwich Chemical Co., Mr. Noonan of Drug Products Co., Mr. Bender of Parke, Davis & Co., Mr. Shattuck of Abbott Laboratories, Mr. Upjohn of Upjohn & Co., Mr. Lepard of Wyeth & Bro.

Arthur D. Parker, of the Parker-Blake Co., wholesale druggists, New Orleans, was the general manager of the Red Cross Committees in New Orleans which made a record of \$1,000,000, the city's full quota, in one day. The committees were under the general supervision of the Mayor of New Orleans, but A. D. Parker undertook to see that the corporations and firms gave in proportion to their financial ability.

The James Cook Ayer Building on the land of the Lowell General Hospital, Lowell, Mass., was dedicated May 29 with appropriate exercises. The building is a memorial by Frederick Fanning Ayer of New York City, a native of Lowell, to his father, Dr. James C. Ayer. It is 200 feet east from the building erected twelve years ago by Mr. Ayer as a memorial to his mother. The structure is in the shape of a cross, 200 feet long north and south by 120 feet east and west.

## NEW RULES FOR EXPORTS TO NORWAY

### Restrictions by War Trade Board Affect Drug and Chemicals Industries—Consignments Must be Made to Norwegian Import Associations

The drug and chemical industries are strongly represented in the list of restricted exports to Norway included in the announcement made this week by the War Trade Board. The regulations are as follows:

Applications for licenses to export commodities to other than a Norwegian import association will not be considered unless the prospective importer has given a guarantee certified by the Norwegian Finance Department and further certified by an American Consul in Norway, who will furnish to the importer a code word and an identification number.

Temporary arrangements have been consummated, in accordance with which commodities consigned to Norwegian import associations may be exported on the basis of import certificates issued by such associations either subsequent or prior to May 10, 1918. Certificates issued prior to May 10, 1918, must be confirmed.

The War Trade Board is advised that the following import associations in Christiania will accept, on behalf of the Norwegian importer actually interested, consignments of the articles mentioned below:

#### Acids and Oils

1. The Oil and Color Merchants' Association—Paraffin wax (including stearine, stearic acid, palmitic acid), turpentine (including vegetable and mineral turpentine and white spirit), varnishes (alcoholic and non-alcoholic siccative oils and polishes-politur), linseed oil raw, linseed oil boiled, rape seed oil, ceresine and carnauba wax, rosin, all animal and vegetable oils and fats and fatty acids whatever (including Chinese wood oil). Materials in small quantities in general use in the ordinary course of business of the members of the association such as: Starch, chalk, tar composition, sulphate of iron ore, copper, borax, saltpeter (common), soda (calcined, caustic and bicarbonate), bleaching powder, sulphuric acid, silicate of soda, etc.

2. The Norwegian Soap Makers' Association—Oils (vegetable and fish), tallow and animal fats of all kinds, caustic soda, solway soda, rosin.

3. Norwegian Wholesale Grocers' Association—Sugar, coffee, syrup, rice (of all kinds except bran), tea, honey (including artificial honey), sago (and similar articles), starch (of all kinds), starch gum, farina, potato meal and flour, dessicated coconut and cocoanut paste, dried fruits (of all kinds), dried potatoes, all other similar commodities.

4. Norwegian National Association of Grain and Flour Importers and Norwegian Millers' Association—Grain, flour, meal of all kinds (including oat and excepting potato), beans, peas, lentils, maize (and other feeding stuffs, etc.).

5. Norwegian Chocolate Manufacturers' Association—Cocoa, cocoa butter.

6. Norwegian Cotton Mills' Association—Cotton, cotton yarn, cotton waste.

7. Norwegian Margarine Manufacturers' Association—All materials used in the manufacture of margarine.

#### Alums and Sulphur

8. The Norwegian Paper Makers' Association—Rosin, alum (including aluminous compounds of all sorts), cotton felts, woolen felts, china clay, sulphur, hoop iron, baling wire, bleaching powder, leather machine belting, lead, soda calcined (solway soda), soda caustic, soda sulphate (salt cake).

9. Norwegian Wholesale Provision Merchants' As-

sociation—Meat of all kinds, casings, compound lard.  
10. Royal Norwegian Automobile Club—Automobile tires and tubes, motor cycle tires and tubes.

11. Norwegian Cycle Tire Importers' Association—Bicycle tires.

12. Lubricating Oil Merchants' Association—Lubricating oils, lubricating greases.

13. Norwegian Tanners' Association—Skins, hides, tanning materials.

14. Cork Manufacturers' Import Association—Cork wood, cork stoppers, other manufactured articles consisting wholly or principally of cork—not including linoleum and similar materials.

#### Vegetable Ivory

The War Trade Board also has decided as a further step toward the conservation of tonnage to limit the importation of vegetable ivory (tagua nuts) for the remainder of the year to a total of 12,000 long tons. Licenses for the importation of 10,000 tons of this commodity will only be issued upon condition that the same be used for governmental requirements.

The 12,000 tons for which import licenses will be granted will be allocated the manufacturers of vegetable ivory buttons.

The War Trade Board will, however, grant licenses for the importation of vegetable ivory in excess of the 12,000 tons above mentioned for shipments which will move on vessels which are suitable for no other necessary imports.

No licenses for the importation of this commodity will be granted except upon condition that all waste produced in the manufacture of articles therefrom shall be turned over to the Gas Defense Service of the United States Army.

All outstanding licenses for the importation of vegetable ivory are revoked as to ocean shipments made after June 1.

#### Paper for Parachutes

The War Trade Board, as an exception to its second list of restricted imports, has authorized the issuance of licenses for the importation of paper manufactured in Japan, known as mino, hakone, and yoshino, upon the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Paper known as mino and hakone, but only when such paper is intended to be manufactured into paper parachutes, and paper parachutes in manufactured form. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Dec. 31, 1918.

(b) Paper known as yoshino. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Aug. 31, 1918.

(c) Paper known as yoshino (stencil paper), upon condition that the applicants for such import licenses shall certify that the paper proposed to be imported is intended to be manufactured into stencil paper. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Aug. 31, 1918.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. has declared an extra dividend of 4%, payable June 10 to holders of record June 1.

Flint, Mich., advices say that E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., have purchased a large interest in the Flint Varnish & Color Works, of Flint and Toronto.

Dr. Charles A. Rosewater of Newark, N. J., has submitted to Secretary of War Baker, a survey he has made of Southern States for the Alabama and Georgia Boards of Health with reference to the use of narcotic and habit forming drugs. Conditions warrant Federal control of all narcotic and habit forming drugs, Dr. Rosewater said.

#### BAUGH CHEMICAL CO. WINS SUIT

**Verdict for \$139,433 Awarded Against the Davison Chemical Co. for Failure to Deliver Sulphuric Acid Under Contract—Case to beAppealed**

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, June 4—After two trials, which ended in disagreement of the jury the third proceeding in the case of the Baugh Chemical Company, manufacturer of fertilizers in Baltimore, against the Davison Chemical Company, manufacturer of sulphuric acid, ended last week in a verdict against the Davison Company for \$139,433.65, the amount including damages and interest from the date of the alleged breaking of the contract by the Davison Company. The Baugh Company sued for \$500,000, claiming that it had been greatly damaged in its business by the failure of the Davison Company to deliver the quantity of sulphuric acid called for under the contract entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant. The suit was contested in the most determined manner by both sides, a number of well known attorneys appearing in it.

The Davison Company in its defense, contended that it was not responsible for failure to deliver the full quantity of acid contracted for, because of breakdowns in its mechanical equipment and also for the reason that the war caused interference with the importation of pyrites from Spain, used in the production of acid, and that the company therefore should not be held liable, the failure being due to causes beyond its control. The Baugh Company, however, averred that the advance in the price of acid for munition-making purposes prompted the Davison Company to enter into an arrangement with the du Pont Powder Company, whereby the acid which should have been delivered to the Baugh Company was diverted. The testimony went to show that the Davison Company had concluded an agreement with the du Pont Company, under which the latter provided funds for an enlargement of the plant in order that it might be provided with more acid.

One of the chief points in the case was whether, under the terms of the Davison Company's contract with the Baugh Company the former was bound to furnish acid made from brimstone to the extent of the deficiency in deliveries of pyrite acid, the Baugh Company asserting that the contract made this obligatory, while the Davison Company sought to show that it was required to supply only acid made from pyrites, and was absolved from liability to deliver brimstone acid because this would have involved a serious loss to the Davison Company as a result of the much higher cost of production.

The court and jury took the view that the obligation was upon the Davison Company to furnish the quantity of acid called for under the contract, irrespective of other considerations, and that failure entitled the Baugh Company to damages. The case has attracted great interest in the chemical industry. It will probably be appealed to the highest court in Maryland.

#### RICHES, PIVER CO. REORGANIZED

The assets of the Riches, Piver Company, of 30 Church Street, New York, will be taken over by the new company of the same name recently incorporated in New Jersey with authorized capital of \$125,000 and \$5,000 paid in. The plant at Hillside, near Elizabeth, N. J., will manufacture drugs and chemicals. The stockholders are George F. Riches of Bloomfield, N. J., William C. Piver of Hillside, and James A. DeCamp, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

## SYNTHETIC CHEMICAL CO. WINS SUIT

The case of the Synthetic Chemical Company against the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company resulted in a verdict in favor of the Chemical Company, last week. The suit was brought in the City Court, Manhattan, to recover on policies placed on the company's plant at Matawan, N. J., which was destroyed by fire. Joseph O. Skinner, of 115 Broadway, was the attorney for the plaintiff and S. C. Streitwolf for the defendant. The case turned on the question whether one of the policies, issued by another company, had been cancelled when a third policy was issued by the New Jersey company. The court held that the policies of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company were in force at the time of the fire.

A jury in the New York Supreme Court which heard on June 3 the suit of Stanley Jordan & Company against the Avri Chemical Company for \$10,000 damages on grounds of alleged breach of contract was unable to agree and the case has been set for retrial. In the complaint starting the action, the plaintiff alleged that last November the Avri Chemical Company agreed to deliver to it not later than January 15, 1918, 2000 pounds of benzoic acid at a contract price of \$1.95 a pound and 2,000 pounds of benzoate of soda at \$1.60 a pound, and that subsequently it refused to make such delivery. The defendant denied the existence of any such contract binding upon it.

The recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the patent infringement suit of the Minerals Separation, Limited, a British corporation, against the Butte & Superior Mining Co., has been modified. The main decision, holding that the mining concern did not infringe on the patent of the British company where it used in excess of one-half of one per cent. of oil, is still good, the modification making it possible for the foreign company to collect damages from August, 1914, to January, 1915. This will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

California fruit growers who have found no market for apricot pits since the commencement of the war, except for fuel purposes, are now being offered \$31.50 a ton for these by the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc., with headquarters at San Jose, Cal. A large cracking plant will be established and oil will be extracted from the kernels. Formerly the kernels were exported to Germany, where they were put to a variety of uses.

The Partola Manufacturing Co. is suing the Norfolk & Western Railway Company for \$3,500 damages for loss of a carload of caustic soda. It is alleged that the caustic soda was delivered to the Pennsylvania road and dumped as refuse.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court, Manhattan, by the Southern Export Association against the Edgertyn Aniline Corporation for \$2,240 damages for non-delivery of calcium carbide.

The Partola Manufacturing Co. has brought suit against the American Bureau of Foreign Trade for \$2,203 damages and balance due on contract for the delivery of 50 tons of caustic soda.

The Edgertyn Aniline Corporation has obtained a judgment for \$786 against O'Neill Brothers, Inc., for non-payment of bill for 600 pounds of discolorator.

## BRITAIN'S OVER-SEA CHEMICAL TRADE

## Imports and Exports for March—Review of United Kingdom's Foreign Trade for 1917 Compared With Previous Years—Decrease in Exports

According to the Board of Trade returns, the total British imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors for March had a value of \$16,422,885, as compared with \$10,861,980 in the corresponding month of 1917, an increase of \$5,560,905, or over 30 per cent. Increases in the volume of goods admitted compared with March, 1917, were shown by acetic acid, carbide of calcium, coal products (not dyes), crude and distilled glycerin, potash, compounds (other sorts), and nickel oxide.

The imports of chemicals, unenumerated (including acetate of lime, acetone, muriate of ammonia, and sulphuric acid), increased to \$7,737,735 from \$1,844,000, but in the receipts of bleaching materials, boracite, borate of lime, etc., sulphur, cream of tartar, saltpeter, red lead, white lead, zinc oxide, and painters' colors and pigments (unenumerated) reductions in quantities were recorded.

In the export trade the figures show a decline of \$692,001, the respective values for March, 1918 and 1917, being \$8,850,227 and \$9,542,228. Among the exports of chemicals and allied products increases were shown by copper sulphate (from 3,919 hundredweight to 6,958 hundredweight), crude glycerin, chemical manures, unenumerated (from 1,835 hundredweight to 5,338 hundredweight), saltpeter, chromate and bichromate of soda, and sulphuric acid.

Decreases occurred in the shipments of bleaching powder, coal products (not dyes), dyestuffs, distilled glycerin, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphates, basic slag, muriate of ammonia, barytes, white lead, zinc oxide, painters' colors and materials (unenumerated), chromate and bichromate of potash, potash compounds (other sorts), soda ash, soda compounds (other sorts), and tartaric acid.

The total British imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors for January reached a value of \$14,795,021, as compared with \$9,605,220 in the corresponding month of 1917, an increase of \$5,189,801. In the export trade the figures show a heavy decline, the respective values for January, 1918, and 1917, being \$8,632,222 and \$11,415,271, or a decrease compared with last year of \$2,783,049.

The foreign trade of the United Kingdom in chemicals, drugs and allied products is reviewed by Consul General Skinner, London, in a report to the Department of Commerce in which he gives comparisons for 1915, 1916 and 1917, as follows:

## IMPORTS

Articles	1915	1916	1917
Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, gums....	\$241,716,101	\$308,325,516	\$370,225,017
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors....	94,064,676	139,289,216	136,458,791

## EXPORTS

Oil seeds, nuts, fats, gums.....	\$ 28,238,844	\$ 22,386,435	\$ 39,119,916
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors.....	107,396,662	134,145,496	115,117,816

The articles invoiced at the American consulate general at London for shipment to the United States during 1917 were valued at \$125,974,374 compared with \$159,154,849 for 1916. The following table gives some of the principal items in chemicals, drugs and allied products, with their quantity and value:

Articles	Quantity		Value
	1916	1917	
Free of Duty			
Bismuth .....	.....	.....	\$347,788 \$96,498
Bristles, crude .....	.....	.....	27,965 36,420
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, coal-			
tar products .....	.....	.....	2,968,225 81,041
Senna Leaves, lbs .....	989,784	936,482	136,436 147,091

Articles Free of Duty	Quantity 1916	Quantity 1917	Value 1916	Value 1917
Gums—				
Copak, lbs. ....	5,147,689	4,843,644	446,970	583,062
Lac, Crude, lbs. ....	1,119,416	601,548	164,192	74,165
Shellac, lbs. ....	612,048	1,545,947	114,119	672,048
Rosin, Crude, lbs. ....	4,490,407	949,766	134,165	48,713
Tragacanth, lbs. ....	801,707	648,975	419,394	350,004
Indigo, natural or synthetic, lbs. ....	799,146	686,041	1,705,799	1,224,217
Wax, mineral, lbs. ....	3,884,078	2,548,545	249,088	196,444
Cacao, Crude, lbs. ....	9,948,364	1,278,493	1,548,690	314,648
Fertilizers, Tons ....	17,985	3,341	709,463	252,504
India Rubber—				
Crude and Milk of, lbs. ....	62,319,209	68,143,410	38,412,437	40,271,280
Iridium, lbs. ....	4,908	6,420	188,909	263,041
Mustard Seed, lbs. ....	3,342,679	1,584,232	290,460	136,412
Oils, coconut, lbs. ....	2,014,870	604,471	201,473	71,246
Palm, lbs. ....	863,491	.....	52,214	.....
Platinum, Troy ounces....	33,486	9,949	1,406,000	584,114
Plumbago, Tons ....	2,604	1,192	262,473	143,068
Tin ....	.....	.....	10,620,994	10,771,103
Articles Dutiable	Quantity 1916	Quantity 1917	Value 1916	Value 1917
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared, lbs. ....	1,064,040	2,114,710	\$1,462,675	\$3,091,689
Brushes ....	.....	.....	138,939	414,352
Chalk, cubes, blocks, etc. ....	.....	.....	447,075	948,321
Chemicals, drugs, etc.:				
Alkalies, alkaloids, and compounds, n. e. s. ....	.....	.....	348,647	419,984
Coal-tar dyes ....	.....	.....	19,968	141,146
Ergot, lbs. ....	91,342	236,148	67,684	192,763
Buchu leaves, lbs. ....	41,411	49,968	54,000	77,071
Gums, arabic or sene gal, lbs. ....	994,041	4,491,048	136,983	861,432
Opium and manufactures of, lbs. ....	28,471	31,392	136,672	192,192
Medicinal compounds containing alcohol. ....	.....	.....	356,472	294,389
Collodion, celluloid, etc., polished, wholly or partly or in finished or partly finished articles. ....	.....	.....	668,944	247,513
Fuller's earth, wrought or unmanufactured, tons ...	49,068	28,428	459,977	276,943
Glue, lbs. ....	.....	.....	198,093	166,755
Grease, crude, n.e. s., lbs. ....	10,473,691	3,358,545	669,048	279,643
India rubber ....	.....	.....	431,419	266,008
Ivory tusks in natural shape, lbs. ....	189,673	52,310	476,478	154,790
Oil, rapeseed, gals. ....	998,909	.....	492,493	84,792
Paints, pigments, colors and varnishes:				
Brown-Spanish, indian red ....	.....	.....	21,114	.....
Vermilion reds, containing quicksilver, lbs. ....	129,948	30,672	119,118	44,207
Artists' paints or colors. ....	.....	.....	154,159	67,670
Varnishes: Gold size of Japan ....	.....	.....	78,783	.....
Seeds:				
Castor beans or seed, bus. ....	2,738,040	612,869	114,119	48,734
All other, lbs. ....	4,568,203	1,119,114	384,947	136,908
Silver and other manufactures, or plated with....	.....	.....	563,001	393,096
Soap, toilet, unperfumed ....	.....	.....	193,680	44,847
Spices:				
Cloves, unground, lbs....	647,041	632,077	87,476	91,320
Mustard, ground or prepared, lbs. ....	1,490,668	1,266,055	411,403	422,729
Pepper, black or white, unground, lbs. ....	3,042,119	1,106,743	291,211	119,600
Spirits, etc.:				
Malt liquors, ale, porter, stout, and beer, in bottles and jugs gals. ....	399,962	9,738	490,809	114,676
Gin, proof gals. ....	241,473	34,738	532,691	98,310
Tin, manufactures of n. e. s. ....	.....	.....	90,004	117,948

Officers have been elected for the Fairmont (W. Va.) By-Product Corporation, mentioned recently as chartered to build a \$6,250,000 coke-oven plant and industrial city. They are: President, E. B. Moore, general manager of Monongahela Valley Traction Company, which controls the new company; vice-president, Frank B. Pryor; secretary-treasurer, O. F. Lough. Details have been determined for the enterprise and contract has been awarded for the ovens. The plant, to manufacture coke and various by-products, will cost according to the *Manufacturers' Record*, \$5,500,000, and its daily capacity will be 2,000 tons of coal.

## Trade Notes & Personals

Ben E. Wallach, who has been associated with Samson Rosenblatt for some time, has accepted an appointment with the Medical Supply Depot, Newport News, Va.

The Peruvian Government has authorized Peruvian merchant ships to sail to foreign ports. Heretofore they have been restricted to the waters of North, Central and South America.

The International Nickel Co. reports for the year ended March 31, 1918, net profits of \$10,129,988 after deducting expenses, depreciation, exhaustion of minerals, provision for foreign and United States taxes and all other charges.

The sub-committee on ferro-alloys of the American Iron & Steel Institute has succeeded in reaching an agreement with the United States Shipping Board by which the latter will permit sufficient steam vessels for trips to Brazil to bring to this country 35,000 tons of Brazilian manganese ore per month.

The appointment of D. E. Douty, general manager of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, as an officer in the Navy Department led to a rumor that the company's plant had been taken over by the Government. Mr. Douty's commission enables him to take charge of certain branches of testing for the Navy. The company is not under Government control.

The Phoenix Dye Works of Philadelphia, are preparing to build an addition to their plant at Clearfield and Witte streets. It is proposed to install a bleaching plant for bleaching silk and cotton hosiery. The concern will discontinue the finishing of cotton hosiery and will turn attention entirely to bleaching and dyeing silk and cotton hosiery. Eight new rotary dyeing machines are to be installed and an additional boiler of 150 horsepower.

Dunker & Perkins, Boston, Mass., dealers in dyestuffs and soaps, have incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and will continue the business under the firm name of Dunker & Perkins Company, with Charles H. Dunker as president, Frank Watson as vice-president, and Eugene C. Perkins as treasurer. The new firm will handle in New England the products of Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.; Imperial Color Works, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Imperial Dyewood Co., Glens Falls, N. Y.; Herrick & Voigt, New York, N. Y.; Fish Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass.

The General Chemical Company and the Corn Products Company have been summoned to appear before State Commissioner of Health, Herman M. Biggs on June 6, to show cause "why their right to do business in New York State shall not be revoked." The two companies are accused of permitting dangerous and annoying odors to escape from their plants at Edgewater, N. J. The Barrett Company, the Valvoline Oil Company, the Midland Linseed Products Company and Bulls Ferry Chemical Company were named in the original proceeding, but they are not called upon to appear at the hearing, because it is difficult to show that these companies are responsible for the odors.

# Manufacture of Chemicals in Spain

## *Output of Acids Increasing, and Potash Deposits of Wide Area Being Developed*

SULPHURIC acid is not produced in many new works in Spain, but all the old works have been considerably extended. The ten most important concerns, producing sulphuric acid free from arsenic by the use of sulphur instead of pyrites as the raw material, have very considerably increased their output. Little 66 deg. acid is made, but abundance of 50 to 52 deg. This is owing to the lack of concentration plants, and accounts for a very considerable difference of price between the two acids. Spain exported no sulphuric acid to France before the war. In 1914 France received 721 quintals; in 1915, 61,709; and in 1916, 135,410. During this time the exportation into Spain from France fell from 594 quintals in 1913 to 5 in 1916.

Fuming sulphuric acid has been made in Spain only since the commencement of the war, and the production is almost absorbed by the Government for explosives.

Nitric acid manufacture commenced, but the lack of saltpeter caused a constant rise in price, and the scarcity of the acid became a menace for a number of industries. One of the most important chemical works, therefore, proposes to put in plant for the utilisation of atmospheric nitrogen. It is only a project, and the failure of the efforts made in the same direction by the Canadian Society of Spain will be remembered.

Hydrochloric acid has been produced in constantly increasing quantities, and its price is higher in comparison than that of sulphuric acid. Spain was able to send to France several hundred tons of hydrochloric and nitric acids in 1915 and 1916. There was no exportation of these acids before the war.

### Acetic Acid Situation

Acetic acid as a consequence of the growing competition of synthetic formic acid had been constantly falling in price in Spain before 1914. The stoppage of imports of the synthetic acid has led to a very energetic reaction in the price of glacial acetic acid and a number of small wood distilleries which had shut down, together with a few more important concerns which were doing a mediocre business, are now working constantly and realizing handsome profits. Some of these works have endeavored to transform grey acetate of lime into acetone, but we are not informed whether they have commenced production on a commercial scale.

Oxalic acid is ten times the price it was before the war. Quite recently two small factories have started to produce it, but with a small capital and a poor technical staff.

Tartaric acid until recently was not profitably made in the country. A Barcelona house is now making it together with pure cream of tartar on a large scale. In fact, more than sufficient for home requirement is made of the latter product, and large quantities are exported to England. In spite of this, the French export of tartaric acid to Spain has constantly grown, from 946 quintals in 1913 to 1,136 in 1916.

Citric acid was not made in Spain four years ago, although the country is the chief producer of lemons. Several attempts to commence the manufacture failed. At the commencement of the war, Valencia and Murcia started several factories for citrate of lime. Today, the manufacture of good crystals of citric acid and also of essence of lemon are making way, and through the absence of means of exportation, there is hardly any market for lemons otherwise.

### Output of Soda and Potash

Carbonate of soda has been made for a long time by the Solvay Company at Torrelavega, but the output is insufficient for the growing demand, and the lack of soda is very considerably felt, especially in the soap factories. Just before the declaration of war a Spanish syndicate were in negotiation with Belgians with the object of starting a large soda works near Manresa, not very far from Barcelona, where there are inexhaustible deposits of rock salt, lime, and coal. The declaration of war put a stop to the negotiations. Nevertheless, in 1914 and 1915 Spain exported 13,504 and 4,519 quintals of soda to France, whereas the large pre-war imports from France almost entirely stopped.

Carbonate of potash was not made in Spain before the war. In the early days of hostilities a Tarrasa manufacturer commenced to treat wool washings, but in a very crude manner. Quite lately an important company has been formed to recover potash and grease from the washings by the latest methods. They will start operations in the Tarrasa and Sabadell district, where there are large woolwashing establishments.

It is very extraordinary that the production of salts of potash in Spain is so small as there are large deposits of crude potash giving a high yield. These were discovered by a Bordeaux chemist a short time before the war in the provinces of Barcelona and of Lerida, not far from the region of the salt mines of Cardona. The Franco-Spanish company sank a well of 70 metres deep at Suria, near Barcelona, and bored a gallery of 30 metres. They found a very thick layer of mineral extremely rich in sylvine and carnalite (sulphate, carbonate, and chloride of potash), a very similar deposit, in fact, to that at Stassfurt. The Stassfurt syndicate attempted, more or less secretly, to make researches on the Spanish deposits, and the American Agricultural Chemical Co. also studied them with the object of making America independent of Germany as concerns potash. When war broke out the German syndicate had succeeded in purchasing all the terrain surrounding that acquired by the Franco-Spanish company. The Spanish Government, however, intervened.

### Government Controls Potash

In July, 1914, a law was passed placing under the control of the State all deposits of potash and of other minerals of national importance. The concessioners were to pay certain taxes and were granted a delay of two to five years for researches and preliminary work, and were then to continue the exploitation without interruption, except in the case of force majeure, or if by reason of a grave market crisis the price of the minerals would not cover the cost of exploitation. In addition, a fixed proportion of the production was reserved to the State.

A Royal decree, published October 1st 1914, reserved to the State the right to set apart concessions designated by the Ministry of Public Works in order to make researches on all minerals useful to agriculture. The Geological Institute of Spain indicated the terrain which should be thus reserved and examined. As soon as this decree was passed the State temporarily reserved all rights in the deposits of Barcelona and Lerida over a wide district. In 1915, successful borings were made in the basin of the Cardoner and Llogerat

rivers, and a factory was projected in the Plena de Pont district. Nevertheless, on September 27th, 1916, a new Royal decree prolonged by two years the period during which the State reserved its rights to certain deposits. This was for the simple reason that the Government had made no move in the matter up to that time.

The reason is apparent, therefore, why these mineral riches have been allowed to slumber in the ground. Spain is able to supplant, or at least largely to supplement, the German output of fertilisers. The apathy of the Government discourages the companies, who simply waste their time and money in exploratory borings. There are also difficulties in the way of labor and the lack of communication, although a short rail to Barcelona is the main thing lacking.

Caustic soda is only made at the Solvay works at Torrelavega and the electrolytic works at Flix.

#### The Dyestuffs Industry

As elsewhere, Germany was mistress of the market for coal-tar colors, says *La Revue des Produits Chimiques*, which has made a special investigation of the chemical situation in Spain. The complete stoppage of importations from Central Europe together with the insufficiency of importations from England and the United States led to great trouble.

To begin with, the most difficult question to resolve was that of black dyes. The lack of aniline blacks was met by the production of sulphur black from dinitrophenol, but this was limited by the scarceness of phenic acid. However, sulphur black is now produced in large quantities.

Aniline manufacture suffered from the lack of benzol as the coal-tar distilleries were reduced. In consequence, a syndicate commenced the recovery of benzol from the coke ovens of Bilbao, and this improved the situation both as regards benzol and its superior homologues. A greater part of the coal-tar color works recently installed are defective, and their business is dependent in a large measure on the state of the imports from England and the United States.

Barcelona has two or three coal-tar color works, but is not turning out sufficient to supply the requirements of the market. Nevertheless, at present they are making large profits in consequence of the high prices and the fact that their customers at present make no complaint as to the quality of the coloring matters.

#### FILLING THE WAR CHEST

In connection with the War Chest being raised by the city of Philadelphia, Pa., to provide contributions for war relief work, the leading concerns in the chemical and other fields are supporting the fund with liberal contributions. The following companies in the chemical and allied industries have subscribed: The Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company; Atlantic Refining Company; Hafleigh & Company; Crew-Levick Company; General Chemical Company; General Asphalt Company; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; Frank A. Poth & Sons; Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company; the Sun Company; and the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company.

Concerns in this line whose employees have contributed 100 per cent, in accordance with quota allotted are: Hafleigh & Company; Gulf Refining Company; Emil Wahl Manufacturing Company; Crew-Levick Co.; The Barrett Company; F. A. Poth & Sons; Hohlfeld Manufacturing Company; Keller Chemical Company; George Fries' Sons, and the India Refining Company.

## Business Brevities

Rebuilding work has been begun at the plant of the F. L. May Company, 309 Front Street, Perth Amboy, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals, recently damaged by fire to the extent of approximately \$15,000.

The Natural Carbonic Gas Company, McClellan Street, Newark, N. J., has taken out a building permit for the erection of a new one-story brick and concrete addition to its plant.

The National Chemical Company, a Delaware corporation, has filed notice of authorization to operate at Newark, N. J. James A. Dennis, 121 Lafayette Street, is local representative.

The Indiana Chemical & Manufacturing Company, an Indiana corporation, has filed notice of authorization for the erection of a new one-story brick and concrete Avenue, will act as local representative.

The Steel Cities Chemical Company, Ensley, near Birmingham, Ala., is considering plans for the immediate reconstruction of its sulphuric acid plant recently destroyed by fire. It is said that the loss has been estimated at about \$250,000.

The Isco Chemical Company, Union Avenue and Royal Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y., manufacturer of chemicals, has had plans prepared and awarded contract for the construction of a new three-story addition to its plant, to provide for increased capacity.

Fire, on May 24, caused by an explosion in the Flora-Synth Laboratories, 258 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, manufacturers of pharmaceutical supplies and perfumers' raw materials, damaged the plant to the extent of approximately \$30,000.

#### BILL AGAINST BRIBERY

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 4—Under the terms of a bill which has been introduced into Congress by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, the giving of commissions, bribes, or rewards to employees, or the acceptance of the same, is made unlawful.

This measure, which was introduced in accordance with the recent recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, partnership or other organization to offer or give to an employer or agent or to a member of his family or to anyone for his use or benefit, directly or indirectly, any commission, money, property or other valuable thing as an inducement, a bribe, or reward for doing or omitting to do any act or for showing or forbearing to show any favor or disfavor by such employee in relation to the affairs or business of his employer or principal.

It is also made unlawful for any employee or agent to solicit, accept, receive, or take, directly or indirectly, any such commission, money, property or other valuable thing as an inducement, bribe or reward. The provisions of the bill, however, do not apply to transactions between an employer and his employee or agent.

Violations of the provisions of the bill are to be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. The bill has been referred to the committee on the judiciary.

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**HUGE POWDER PLANT COMPLETED**

The new Government smokeless powder plant built by the du Pont Engineering Company near Nashville, Tenn., was opened this week. The first unit started was the sulphuric acid plant. The company delivered the plant two months ahead of contract time. The original contract with the United States Government for the building of this plant was signed with the du Pont Engineering Company on January 29 of this year. It called for a daily output of 500,000 pounds of smokeless powder.

On March 23 a new contract was entered into which turned the plant over to the du Pont Engineering Company as contractors for the Government. Under its terms the contractors were to construct a plant based on their knowledge and experience complete in every detail to turn out 900,000 pounds of powder a day. Under this new arrangement the contractors agreed to bring the first unit into operation on August 1, and to bring the other units in thirty days apart. They were willing to undertake this shorter schedule because they would be free to work in their own way without the necessity of preliminary Government approval at every step.

The plant is complete in all respects, using the following raw materials—sulphur and nitrate of soda for the manufacture of acids, cotton linters, lime, soda ash, alcohol and a number of other ingredients.

**ALUMINUM PRICES FIXED**

President Wilson has approved an agreement made between the producers of aluminum and the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, that the maximum base price for aluminum, effective June 1, 1918, to Sept. 1, 1918, shall be 33 cents per pound, free on board United States producing plants, to fifty tons and over of ingot of 98 to 99 per cent.

Differentials for sheet, rod, and wire will be increased by approximately 12½ per cent. Differentials for quantity and grade and differentials for alloys will remain as heretofore, namely, those approved by the Price-Fixing Committee on March 3, 1918. Copies of the new list of differentials may be obtained upon application to the Non-ferrous Metals Section of the War Industries Board.

The new prices will be effective on deliveries made from June 1 to Sept. 1, 1918, on contracts made during said period, and furthermore the new prices will be effective on deliveries made during said period on existing contracts which specify that the price shall be that in force at the time of delivery.

**JOINS MCKESSON & ROBBINS STAFF**

On May 1st, W. W. Solliday became sales manager of the pharmaceutical and specialty department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York. His beginning was made in the late "eighties" in a country drug store near Easton, Pa. After finishing the usual course of lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, he engaged in the retail drug and physician's supply business in Easton, performing sales work among the physicians in the surrounding counties. His work and experience in due course brought him a connection with a Philadelphia house, where he quickly arose to post of assistant to the general manager. In 1905 Mr. Solliday was selected for the position of general sales manager for a large chemical and pharmaceutical house in New York City, which was planning extensive development in the domestic and foreign markets.

**CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ACTIVE**

**Wage Payments Larger Than Ever Before and Demand for Labor Strong—Factories Adapting Their Facilities to Government Work—The Freight Situation**

Business and industry continue very active in this district. Manufacturers of chemicals, potteries, lead, paper, tableware, sewing machines, silks and knit goods report good business, according to Pierre Jay, chairman of the Board, Federal Reserve Bank, New York. The copper industry is exceedingly active with approximately 90 to 95% of the entire production being manufactured into articles required by our Government and its Allies. Smelting companies report that the value of copper and other metals in transit between western smelters and eastern refineries is about one-third of what it was in the middle of March. Factories producing electrical machinery are working at maximum capacity. Contracts for 30,000 steel cars to cost \$80,000,000, and 1,025 locomotives to cost \$60,000,000, have been let by the Railroad Administration.

The adaptation of factories of various kinds to Government work is the most notable feature of the industrial situation. An example of the changes going on is the recent utilization of 50% of the capacity of a phonograph factory in this way. A company which before the war made auto parts, motor truck frames and sporting rifles and pistols, is now making machine guns and light ordnance, has 5,000 employees as compared with 1,500 in 1915, and a volume of business over eight times that of 1915. Demand for sporting ammunition is much smaller than before the war. A storage battery plant has 85% of its capacity on Government work.

Labor, both skilled and unskilled, is in strong demand at advancing wages. Factories in the State of New York report 1.2% more employees and 19.9% larger wage volume in March, 1918, then in March, 1917, and 12% more employees and 50% larger wage volume than in March, 1916. Wage payments in the metal goods and chemical industries, both of which include the manufacture of munitions, as well as in printing, text than ever before. War conditions have caused a shortage of needle trade workers, as it is estimated that an average of 10 to 15% leave the trade yearly to engage in other pursuits, and the loss has not, as in normal times, been made good by immigration.

Improvement in freight conditions in the eastern territory is indicated by figures made public by the Regional Director of Railroads. The accumulation of export freight in carload lots on the eastern seaboard was as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1918	May 1, 1918
In cars .....	11,092	9,042
On piers and warehouses	7,659	6,290
Unloaded on ground....	22,451	13,256
Total .....	41,202	(x)28,588

(x) Includes 24,169 cars of export freight for our Government and its Allies.

Exclusive of grain and coal, 28,600 cars of export freight arrived at North Atlantic ports and 27,890 cars were delivered to steamers during the month of April. The estimated export tonnage represented by these cars for April was 17.8% greater than that handled during March, and exceeded the export volume in the same month of previous years by the following percentages: 1913, 111.6%; 1914, 139.3%; 1915, 65.1%; 1916, 14.8%. In the eastern territory there were 34,791 cars in transit May 9th above normal traffic conditions, as compared with 160,904 on February 6th, at the time of the most severe freight congestions.

# The Drug & Chemical Markets

## FEAR SHORTAGE OF SPOT SUPPLIES

**Activity of Submarines Holds Up Shipments Temporarily—High Insurance Rates Likely to Advance Prices in New York Market—Botanicals Scarce**

Activity of German submarines off the New Jersey coast, resulting in many Atlantic ports being closed, necessitates holding up shipments and there may be a scarcity of crude botanical drugs needed by manufacturers here. Higher insurance rates may cause higher prices.

Trading in drugs and fine chemicals in the local market has been quiet and of a spasmodic nature, owing to the unusual conditions affecting supplies, and the upward trend of prices. The advances outnumbered the declines. Some arrivals of crude drugs last week resulted in an easier sentiment among leading interests. Numerous roots, herbs and leaves are difficult to locate and there appears to be considerable apprehension of a shortage in spot supplies. Prospect of lower freight rates is creating some optimism which, however, is partially offset by higher import costs. Scarcity of freight room abroad continues to curtail importations. Similar conditions govern foreign trade and exporters are hard hit by the railroad freight advance of approximately twenty-five per cent. It is declared by large exporters that foreign trade will become absolutely dead.

Developments in narcotics were unimportant and quotations ruled easy. Botanical drugs have been firm but quiet. Valerian, golden seal and rhubarb root are higher. Beans are firm under a good demand but prices are stationary. Juniper berries scored another advance. Flowers closed quiet but generally firm, except chamomile (Hungarian) which was lower. In essential oils, hemlock and ylang-ylang oil advanced sharply.

Spices underwent few changes. Seeds, leaves and herbs are unsettled. Coriander and celery are lower, while some mustard varieties are slightly higher. Thymol crystals are lower. Tartar products show strength under scarcity.

## PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

### Advanced

Agar Agar, 1c	Kola Nuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Aloes Gum, Socotrine, 5c	Milk Sugar, Powdered, 2c
Blood Root, 1c	Nutmegs, Singapore, 110s, $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Cloves, Zanzibar, $\frac{1}{2}$ c	Nux Vomica, $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Doggrass Root, Bermuda, Cut, 2c	Oil of Hemlock, 15c
Elm Bark, Select, Bundles	Oil of Safrol, $\frac{1}{2}$ c
$\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2c	Oil of Ylang Ylang, Bourbon, \$2.50
Galangal Root, 3c	Rhubarb Root, High Dried, 5c
Golden Seal Root, 5c	Sarsaparilla Root, Honduras, 5c
Guaiac Gum, 10c	Valerian Root, Belgian, 10c
Juniper Berries, $\frac{1}{2}$ c	

### Declined

Capsicum, Japanese, 3c	Chamomile Flowers, Hungarian, 2c
Celery Seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ c	Mace, Banda No. 2, 3c
Ginger, Japanese, $\frac{1}{2}$ c	Thymol, Crystals, 20c

**Agar-Agar**—In response to the stronger statistical position and better buying inquiries, importers raised quotations to 63c@64c a pound for No. 1, showing a gain of 1c a pound.

**Aloes, Socotrine**—Holders raised prices 5c to 65c@70c for whole gum and to 70c@75c a pound for

powdered. Diminishing supplies and smaller arrivals give strength to the market.

**Asafoetida, U. S. P.**—The position of the market is stronger under firmer reports from primary sources. Prices are held at former levels of \$2.00@\$2.05 for whole and \$2.00@\$2.25 for powdered.

**Blood Root**—Inquiries are more active and with limited offerings, prices advanced 1c to 18c@19c a pound.

**Camphor, Refined Japanese**—Notwithstanding lack of buying orders, prices ruled steady in sympathy with the strong statistical position, holders quoting \$1.10@\$1.11 a pound for 2½ pound slabs.

**Capsicum, Japanese**—Inactivity and larger offerings led to a drop in prices of 3c to 15c@16c a pound.

**Cassia Buds**—Curtailed supplies, and fair inquiries caused a stronger sentiment among holders, who are quoting 26c@27c a pound.

**Chamomile Flowers, Hungarian**—The market closed 2c lower to 48c@55c a pound under a light inquiry and freer offerings.

**Codeine**—The market is steadier and leading manufacturers report a better demand for spot stocks, quoting on the basis of \$7.30 an ounce for supplies in bulk, covering 100-ounce parcels.

**Cream of Tartar**—Prices are firm in response to an active demand. Makers are repeating 65c for crystals, U. S. P., and 65c a pound for powdered, 99 per cent. With stocks smaller and large quantities sold for export to Australia for prompt shipment, prices strengthened. Second hands report an active demand at 80c a pound.

**Doggrass Root, Bermuda, Cut**—Smaller supplies available and increased inquiries resulted in prices scoring 2c advance to 30c@32c a pound.

**Elm Bark**—Prices are firmer as a result of smaller stocks. Sellers of select bark in bundles raised quotations  $\frac{1}{2}$ c@1c a pound to 18½c@19c while some holders refused to shade 20c a pound.

**Galangal Root**—Holders raised quotations 3c to 27c @30c a pound. The rise was due to diminishing stocks and increased inquiries.

**Golden Seal Root**—Higher primary markets caused firmer prices. Holders quoted 5c higher to \$5.40@\$5.55 for whole root and from \$5.80@\$6.05 a pound for powdered.

**Guaiac Gum**—Quotations were again advanced 10c to 90c@95c a pound as a result of smaller stocks owing to recent light arrivals. Offerings at 90c a pound were rather limited.

**Hemlock Oil**—Scant stocks and limited offerings coupled with good inquiries, resulted in an advance of 15c to \$1.35@\$1.50 a pound.

**Hydroquinone**—Under an active buying movement and a fair curtailment of stocks, resulting in smaller offerings, prices stiffened with an upward tendency ranging from \$2.70@\$3.00 a pound.

**Juniper Berries**—Prices closed firmer owing to a further curtailment of supplies. Sellers raised prices 1½c to 9c@10c a pound. Higher prices are probable.

**Kola Nuts**—Prices closed fractionally higher under a larger demand and decreasing stocks. Holders as a

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rule are asking 19c a pound, but in some quarters sellers are booking orders at ½c less.

**Magnesium Carbonate**—The demand is fairly active, but prices are unchanged. There is strong demand for supplies in kegs at 19c@20c a pound.

**Menthol, Japanese**—Prices are steady, but absence of inquiries resulted in a quiet market. Importers quoted \$3.25@\$3.30 a pound.

**Mercury**—An easy tone pervades the market, due to lack of demand. The Government has made large purchases. Leading selling agents are quoting \$115 a flask of 75 pounds.

**Milk Sugar, Powdered**—Prices were advanced by makers 2c to 50c@51c a pound, owing to scarcity of stocks and a renewal of buying inquiries.

**Morphine**—The increased production, due to larger stocks of crude material, is being absorbed by Government. Sellers continue to name \$11.80 an ounce for sulphate, in bulk, 25-ounce parcels.

**Nutmegs**—Singapore and Penang nuts, weighing 110 to the pound, ruled easier under a moderate demand. Holders lowered quotations ½c to 33c@34c a pound.

**Nux Vomica**—An increased demand led to a stronger market. Holders are generally quoting ½c higher to 15c@16c a pound for whole and 18c@19c for powdered.

**Opium**—The market is easy for spot lots due to recent increased supplies of the crude material. Holders generally report a fair demand from consumers at former prices on the basis of \$23.75 a pound in cases, \$26 for granular and \$25 a pound for powdered.

**Pimento**—The demand continues to drag and prices are easier. Holders are offering selected parcels at ½c lower to 7c@7½c a pound.

**Quinine**—The market is more normal, speculation having been eliminated. Domestic makers are quoting as heretofore on the basis of 90c an ounce for sulphate, covering 100-ounce tins. Business among second hands is dormant. Small sales of Java were reported at \$1.05 an ounce. American is held at \$1.25@\$1.30 an ounce for sulphate.

**Rhubarb Root, High Dried**—Another advance of 5c a pound was announced by holders, based on a scarcity. Sellers are now quoting from 65c@70c a pound.

**Safrol Oil**—Holders raised prices 1½c to 42½c@45c a pound, as a result of smaller supplies and limited offerings.

**Sarsaparilla Root, Honduras**—In most quarters values were raised 5c to 40c@45c a pound, based on smallness of stocks and increased inquiries.

**Tamarinds**—Firmness dominates the market owing to very small stocks, due to recent light arrivals from abroad. Holders are repeating former prices of 8½c@9½c a pound for supplies in barrels and \$4.70@\$4.75 per keg.

**Thymol, Crystals, U. S. P.**—A further slackening of the demand and increased offerings at price concessions resulted in a cut in quotations of 20c to \$14.30@\$14.60 a pound.

**Valerian Root, Belgian**—The market closed decidedly stronger and sellers raised prices 10c to \$1.30@\$1.35 a pound. Increased scarcity of supplies due to recent light arrivals and limited offerings were responsible for the advance.

**Ylang Ylang Oil**—Diminished stocks owing to smaller arrivals from the Philippines caused a sharp advance of \$2.50 to \$17 a pound for bourbon oil.

## MAILING OF LIQUIDS AND SALVES

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, D. C., June 4—The Post Office Department has adopted new regulations concerning the transmission through the mails of liquids and salves, which provide that admissible liquids and oils in packages not exceeding the limit of weight of fourth-class matter may be accepted for mailing when intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a rural route starting therefrom when inclosed in securely closed containers, provided it is not necessary to transport them over steam or electric railways.

Admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves or other articles easily liquifiable may be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when they conform to the following conditions:

"When in strong glass bottles holding four ounces or less, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 24 ounces, liquid measure. Each bottle shall be wrapped in paper or other absorbent substance and then packed in a box made of cardboard or other suitable material and packed in container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard of good quality. The corners of the container must fit tightly and be reinforced with tape so as to prevent the escape of any liquid if the contents should be broken, and the whole parcel shall be securely wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine. Single bottles of liquid holding four ounces or less may also be packed as prescribed in the following paragraphs:

"When in glass bottles holding more than four and less than sixteen ounces, the bottle must be very strong and must be inclosed in a block or tube of metal, wood, or papier-mache or similar material; and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt, or other absorbent. The block or tube, if of wood or papier-mache, must be at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding eight ounces or less, and at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick for bottles holding more than eight ounces. The block or tube must be rendered watertight by an application on the inside of paraffin or other suitable substance and must be closed by a screw-top cover with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before it will come off. The cover must be provided with a washer, so that no liquid could escape if the bottle should be broken. Such bottles may also be packed in strong and light receptacles of wood, metal, or waterproof corrugated pasteboard if surrounded with bran, sawdust or other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid if the bottle should be broken.

"Mailable liquids, in quantities of more than sixteen ounces, when in securely sealed glass bottles shall be accepted for mailing when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with sawdust or other suitable substance to protect the contents from breakage. All such packages must be marked 'Fragile—This Side Up,' or with similar inscription."

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of oils, etc., has taken out a building permit for the construction of a new one-story addition, about 55 x 120 feet, to its plant at 1317 Elk Street.

The National Oil Products Company, Essex Street, Harrison, N. J., has acquired the plant formerly owned and operated by the Elm Park Linoleum Works, Elm Park, Staten Island, comprising about fourteen brick manufacturing buildings and covering approximately twelve acres. The company is planning to use the works as an extension to its plant.

## *Heavy Chemical Markets.*

### **UPWARD MOVEMENT IN ALL CHEMICALS**

#### **Caustic Soda Prices Recover Considerably After Lull in Market—Price of Nitrate of Soda Fixed by the Government—Steady Demand for Alums**

There has been an upward movement in heavy chemicals this week because of better demand. Caustic soda has recovered considerably after a lull that has lasted for two or three weeks, and at the close this item for spot was quoted at higher levels and indications were that there would be much activity in this product since the inquiry is heavy from all directions. Soda ash, especially the light grade in barrels has been in heavy demand and in most directions prices named for spot material are at higher levels than a week ago. For ash in bags there is a stronger undercurrent because of a better inquiry, but sales passing for spot ash in bags were at approximately the same level noted in this market a week ago.

With the exception of bleaching powder, which is always quiet at this season of the year, a firmer situation is reported all along the line. Copper sulphate was quoted slightly easier, but it is understood that the lower prices involved only odd lots. Much interest centers on nitrate of soda. It is said that the Government is attempting to keep the business strictly confined to actual traders, and the price of May shipments has been established at \$4.05 per hundred pounds for all ports. It is understood that this price was agreed upon by a pool organized by the nitrate importers.

The demand for all grades of alums has been steady, but no important price change is noted since it appears that supplies on hand are still large enough to handle more business. Aluminum sulphate has remained firm during the week and closing figures for both the high and low grades were inclined upward. It is said that supplies of this material in the spot market are not particularly large and that there is little reason to expect any downward movement in prices.

All grades of acetate of lead have been moving in good volume toward the majority of large consumers and supplies are getting light owing to the strong call for this material for several weeks. Business has been largely of a routine character on caustic potash, and in some quarters slightly lower prices were heard at the close, but it is not thought for large quantities a great deal of shading could be done in the local market. The Japanese prussiates continue nominal, and all the domestic material available is finding a ready market at firm prices.

**Acid, Acetic**—The demand for all degrees of acetic acid continues strong, and where sales have passed in the open market only small quantities have been involved. The present requirements of the Government for this material are so strong that practically the bulk of the production is going in that direction. So far as can be learned the glacial acetic remains nominal at 38c to 39c a pound, according to quantity. Small lots of the 28 per cent. test are quoted at 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 16c a pound. For the 56 per cent. test, on spot, prices ranged from 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 28c a pound. There is a strong consumer call for the 70 and 80 per cent. test of acetic, but so far as can be learned none of the last named grades is being offered on the open market.

**Acid, Muriatic**—It is reported that comparatively large quantities of this acid are available in the New York market, especially at plants, but apparently producers are unable to move stocks because of the present scarcity of tank cars and carboys. It is said that a number of producers are inquiring for consumers who operate their own tanks, and a buyer of this character could purchase at a very favorable price. At works sellers were quoting 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2c a pound for the 18 degree; 2c to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 20 degree, and from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 3c a pound for the 22 degree. It is natural to expect under such tight conditions that when materials are offered on the open market that there would be a great deal of speculation and considerable price fluctuation. Such a condition has been characteristic of the muriatic market during the week.

**Acid, Nitric**—Aside from the 40 degree nitric the situation continues nominal, as only small quantities of any of the other tests have been offered in the open market during the week. Not in a long time has there been such a heavy demand for nitric acid, and because of reluctance on the part of authorities in Washington to release large stocks, whatever material is held here is changing hands rapidly. In one or two directions there have been offers of the 40 degree as low as 8c a pound, and at the same time some are holding  $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher, and even up to 9c a pound. Where prices on the 42 degree material have been obtainable sellers are holding at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound and up.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—Comparatively speaking fair quantities of the 66-degree brimstone have been offered in the New York market during the week, and prices for these stocks have ranged in the neighborhood of \$40 a ton, sellers tanks, sellers works. Oleum on spot is quoted at \$65 a ton and up, drums included; although in some quarters higher prices have been heard for spot oleum. All grades of sulphuric acid are in exceptionally heavy demand from consumers, but the Government continues to take such large quantities that makers are apparently unable to meet the outside demand and take care of the Government's requirements at the same time. It has been some time now since a quotation has been heard on the pyrite material, which has been nominal for several weeks.

**Alums**—Despite dealer speculation closing figures in this market were reasonably firm at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@5c a pound for ammonium lump alum; 9c@10c a pound for potassium lump; 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the potassium chrome and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the ammonium chrome. It cannot be learned that supplies in the spot market are abundant. Some factors report that the alum situation is still somewhat unsettled on account of the heavy inquiries that have been received in the last few weeks, although this interest has not developed into any large business. Such a condition naturally has the tendency of holding prices at higher levels.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—From 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4c a pound appears to be the prevailing quotation for the high test, which is in better demand, while the low test, or commercial grade, is held at previous levels of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. In some quarters it is said that the production is somewhat below normal on account of a shortage of labor, but at this writing offerings are being made fairly liberally and apparently stocks on hand in the

spot market are sufficient to take care of the business now being placed. The demand is said to be improving from day to day and each mail is bringing additional inquiries concerning forward positions, but there is some reluctance on the part of factors here to quote far ahead.

**Bleaching Powder**—The bulk of trading in the New York market continues to be confined to small quantities in second hands. As the demand falls off a number of large manufacturers are curtailing their production, and there has been no great accumulation of stocks in this market despite the present lull in trading. Very little interest has been shown by the majority of large consumers for either spot or futures, and prices closed weak. For stocks in export drums  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound appears to be the prevailing price, although in some directions  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher continues to be heard. For stocks in domestic drums there were free offerings at the close at 2c a pound, despite the fact that in some quarters  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound higher was heard for domestic drums.

**Copper Sulphate**—Although the regular traders are generally quoting 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound and even higher for ordinary business, it is understood that offers from second hands continue to depress the market and at the close in more than one direction it was possible to do 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for Nichols large crystals. There is a strong consumer inquiry for spot materials but it cannot be learned that any large additional orders have been placed in the local market. Apparently there is sufficient spot material available in the New York market to take care of considerable more business, and the undertone here at the close was not particularly strong. Opinions vary as to the immediate outlook because of the unsettled condition.

**Lead Acetate**—Large factors in this market say that supplies available on spot are not heavy, and in view of the many inquiries that are being received from all directions, holders are not inclined to do a great deal of price shading, regardless of quantity or buyer. Closing prices, in the main were steady at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the brown sugar; 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the broken cakes, and from 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the granulated.

**Potash, Caustic**—Quotations for the high test material range from 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 84c a pound, on spot, while the low test continues to be quoted at 63c@63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The consumer demand for this material has improved considerably during the interval, and while supplies are not abundant they appear to be in sufficient quantity to take care of the orders being placed here.

**Potassium Prussiate**—So far as can be learned comparatively little of the Japanese prussiates is being offered in the New York market, and quotations continue nominal. The domestic stocks of prussiate of potash are in steady demand from the majority of consumers, and prices are firm at \$1.18@\$1.25 a pound for the yellow, and from \$2.85 to \$2.95 a pound for the red.

**Soda Ash**—The demand for soda ash in barrels has been heavy during the interval, and prices show quite a material advance. At the close it was said that a number of large sales of light ash in barrels had been made in the New York market, and prices named were in a number of instances above \$3.00 per hundred. It is noted that one large sale was for more than 100 tons, f. a. s. of the light ash in barrels and it is said that this figure represented a very favorable purchase. For ash in bags the condition is not so strong, and at the close sales were being made at \$2.15 per hundred pounds, rolling, and \$2.20@\$2.25 store, but in view of

additional underlying strength to the situation on account of a heavy inquiry from most all directions there was a tendency toward higher levels for spot stocks at the close. Not a great deal of buying interest is reported for dense ash, and on firm bids perhaps \$3.35 per hundred pounds, works, could be done for materials in single bags.

**Soda, Caustic**—The demand for the last few days has been unusually heavy and in the majority of cases holders of spot materials have advanced their prices materially. At the close buyers were unable to secure large quantities of the favorite brands under \$4.70 per hundred pounds which is a decided advance over the price of a week ago when offerings were being made freely at \$4.40@\$4.50 per hundred pounds. At this writing in some quarters holders of spot material are asking as high as \$5.00 and above per hundred pounds which is the highest price heard in the New York market for a long time. So far as can be learned no important inquiry has developed for forward positions or for shipment from works and prices are hardly more than nominal. Despite the fact that reports have been current in the trade that business over the year 1919 has been placed at \$3.50 per hundred pounds, basis 60% works, some producers continue to offer at \$3.25 without finding buyers.

**Sodium Nitrate**—It is understood that the Government's price for May shipments of nitrate of soda has been fixed at \$4.05 per hundred pounds for all ports. It appears that officials in Washington are for some reason or other attempting to keep the business confined to actual traders and other interested parties in this material are having considerable trouble in securing accurate information concerning the situation. Arrivals here have been about normal but since the Government and nitrate importers have agreed on prices, little material is reaching the open market and transactions are not freely reported.

#### BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON PLANT EXPANDED

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation, Newark, N. J., has begun the construction of a large picric acid plant at its works on Avenue R. The plant is estimated to cost approximately \$250,000, and will be equipped with the most up-to-date mechanism and appliances throughout. The company has also begun the erection of ten large dye houses for the manufacture of products for the commercial market. At the present time, the company is manufacturing about sixty per cent. of all the picric acid turned out in the country.

Regarding the fume situation at the works, the company is making rapid progress in eliminating the annoyance from this cause. Mayor C. P. Gillen, Newark, who has been in constant touch with the situation, said:

"The public must bear in mind that this is an essential war industry, turning out as it does a product which keeps the artillery supplied with the wherewithal to operate, and the work at the plant must not be interfered with just because the smell of the vapors is not pleasant. We have got to win this war. One of the essentials to the acid-absorbing system which is being extended throughout the entire plant are fans to move the fumes."

The Standard Manufacturing Company has established a factory at 1034 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal., where chemical fire extinguishers will be manufactured.

Johnson & Hedin, who represent manufacturers of washing powders and chemicals, have opened offices in the Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal.

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### DYES AND TANNING EXTRACTS ACTIVE

#### Albumen and Cube Gambier in Strong Demand—Not Much Interest in Crudes—Benzol Continues Weak—Freer Offerings of Phenol

Considerable trading has been noted in practically every item in the general list this week, with the exception of the crudes. On account of increasing difficulty in getting supplies of dye bases and dyewoods from primary points there is a tendency on the part of importers to advance prices. The demand for all dyeing and tanning materials has been unusually strong this week and apparently there is not enough spot material to take care of all the business being placed. This is especially true of albumen and cube gambier.

Benzol is neglected by consumers and prices continue downward. Supplies of this material are abundant and in some quarters as low as 25c a gallon was heard which is the lowest quotation for a long time. Naphthalene is not especially active and prices are slightly lower for spot and nearby stocks. Phenol is not of particular interest to users, and with freer offerings and a light inquiry there is little reason to expect that there will be any material advance in price. Since the Government has fixed the price of released toloul, all business is passing at the quotation named from Washington last week. In second hands, however, business has been done as high as \$5.00 a gallon, but it is only in cases where consumers are in urgent need of supplies that they are willing to pay this price.

There is hardly an item in the list of intermediates that has not advanced slightly during the interval. Perhaps the leader among the intermediates has been H acid, which has taken a sharp advance and at the close there was every indication that prices for spot stocks would go higher. The demand continues unusually heavy for dimethylaniline and in some quarters only nominal figures are heard in view of the scant offerings. Aniline oil holds in the same firm condition that has been noted in this market for several weeks. Supplies are by no means abundant, but apparently about sufficient to take care of the volume of orders reaching producers. The salts have advanced again this week in the face of a heavier call and with supplies in the spot market comparatively light there is little likelihood that much shading could be done, regardless of buyer or quantity. It is said that benzoate of soda is in better demand although in some quarters holders have not advanced their price because there has been some accumulation of stocks, but seemingly users are in the local market for large quantities. Practically every item in the list was in good inquiry and closing prices were inclined upward on future business.

Coal tar colors have, for the most part been steady. Where prices have declined the cause was found in over-production. There has been considerable speculation, too, among brokers. This condition has been noted especially in the cheaper colors such as sulphur and some of the acid colors. Domestic rhodamine has found a ready market among textile mills and prices have ranged in the neighborhood of \$14.00 a pound. A brisk demand has been noted for patent blue and imported Swiss colors. It is said there are not suffi-

cient stocks of Swiss colors here to take care of orders and holders are bullish. Paper mills are buying safranine and other materials quite freely and prices are firm.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—For the most part the situation is unchanged on all grades of albumen and closing figures were reported nominal in some quarters especially on the Chinese egg. A small quantity of the last named material was quoted in the open market at \$1.25 a pound, and it is doubtful if this price could be shaded for whatever spot material there may be available. The imported blood is bringing as high as 95c a pound, although from one or two directions 90c a pound was named. The domestic blood is finding a ready market at 60c@65c a pound, according to quantity. It is said that supplies of the domestic material are not sufficient to take care of the business being placed and local dealers are not booking further orders because of the sold-up condition of the market.

**Cochineal**—Prices on practically all grades of cochineal show a further advance this week. The demand continues heavy and the inquiry for all stocks in all positions is active. Closing quotations were 62c@68c a pound for the silver Teneriffe on spot; 67½c@68c a pound for the rosy black, and 55c@55½c a pound for the gray black. The above prices, especially on the gray black show a sharp advance over the figures named a week ago. There is practically none of the Madras kind available in the local market.

**Cutch**—Not in a long time has there been such a heavy demand for all grades of cutch from large consumers, and with the inquiry apparently increasing the market is stronger than has been noted for a long time. Closing prices for spot stocks were 19¼c@20c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes, with stocks for delivery quoted at 16c@17½c a pound, according to quantity. Prices for the liquid on spot have advanced to 13¾c@14½c a pound. Because of the tight condition there continues considerable dealer speculation which has caused some fluctuation.

**Divi Divi**—The demand for divi divi continues exceptionally strong and in one or two quarters importers are somewhat bullish in their ideas of prices. From \$68 to \$74 a ton have been the prevailing figures in the New York market for spot and nearby stocks, with some asking as high as \$76 a ton. Buyer and quantity would be the determining factor between price ranges heard. It is hardly probable that importers would do a great deal of shading at this time because of the shipping situation which is apparently getting worse from day to day, and it is noted that arrivals at this material is afloat, but there is no way of knowing the location of the vessels.

**Fustic**—Holders of the 51-degree liquid were asking from 13c to 15c a pound according to quantity; \$39 to \$60 a ton for the sticks, according to quantity and point of origin; 6½c to 7½c a pound for chips and 24½c to 25½c a pound for the solid material. Supplies are not large and as with the case of all other materials imported arrivals are below normal. There is a strong demand from the majority of large consumers and with an active inquiry the New York market closed firm with indications of further advances.

**Gambier**—The advance noted last week on the common gambier continues to hold and prices are from 26½c to 27c a pound. The demand is heavy, and despite the fact that there have been fair quantities arriving from time to time supplies on hand are hardly large enough to take care of the business now being placed. Importers say they are having considerable difficulty in getting stocks promptly from primary points. The cube variety continues to be reported nominal, and where sales have passed only small lots have been involved. Cube material that has reached this market during the interval has gone into immediate consumption on contract and did not reach the open market.

**Indigo**—Closing figures were firm at unchanged levels of \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound for the Oudes; \$2.50@\$3.00 a pound for the Bengal, \$2.75@\$2.90 a pound for the Guatemala; \$1.10@\$1.40 a pound for the Madras, and 24c to 26c a pound for the paste. The New York market has been very active for all of the above varieties of indigo, and with a heavy inquiry from the majority of important directions there is considerable underlying strength to the situation.

**Logwood**—Not in a long time has there been such a firm condition on all logwood and prices for the sticks have taken a sharp advance with some importers asking as high as \$45.00 a ton for spot and nearby stocks. Perhaps \$40.00 could be done in some quarters, but in the majority of cases the first named figure is being asked. This condition has been brought about by the shipping situation and those who have material are not inclined to do a great deal of shading at this time. It is also reported that the Government will limit the quantity imported in order to reserve bottoms for more essential products. Already there is a rumor that the chips will be advanced to 6c a pound. The prevailing price, however, at the close for the chips was 2½c@3½c a pound, solid 19c@22c a pound, 51-degree Twaddle 10½c@11½c a pound, and the crystals at 20c@25c a pound.

#### Coal-tar Crudes

**Benzol**—Little interest has been manifested in benzol during the week, and in a number of quarters holders of spot materials have lowered their price. Supplies are reported abundant in the New York market, but purchases are confined to small lots. It was said there were offerings of material in tank cars at 25c a gallon, for spot stocks in large quantities, but this unusually low figure does not seem to be the prevailing price as the majority of sellers are asking around 30c a gallon, with small lots quoted at 29c to 30c a gallon, drums extra. Few contracts are being made for any position.

**Naphthalene**—The market closed a trifle easier on prime flake naphthalene, and offerings of spot were made freely at 9½c to 9¾c a pound. From one or two directions the inside quotation of 9¾c a pound was heard, and on the other hand some were asking 10c a pound. Quantity and buyer would be the determining factor between the price ranges heard. It cannot be learned that supplies available at this time are abundant, but apparently stocks are sufficient to take care of more business, and because of the unsettled condition now prevailing there is considerable speculation among local dealers. The inquiry is steady, but consumers are hoping for lower prices. On the ball material in the spot market the prevailing condition is reported as steady and prices are firm at previous levels of 11c to 11½c a pound, according to quantity. In some quarters lower than the above quotations were heard, but only small quantities were involved. Supplies of naphthalene balls on spot are not particularly large.

**Phenol**—Offerings of phenol are freely made in the New York market at this time, with 49c a pound as

the prevailing price for spot material. In some quarters 51c a pound has been heard, but this price is considered too high by a number of factors in this market. There is not a great deal of buying interest and in view of a light inquiry from large users, the market closed unusually quiet, with prices apparently tending downward. It is reported that there are additional supplies to be placed on the open market, and in view of the light demand, this will naturally make prices easier.

**Toluol**—Very little toluol is being offered in the New York market at this time, and for the most part quotations continue nominal at \$1.50@\$1.55 a gallon, the price fixed by the War Industries Board, at Washington. There are few large resale lots offered, but stocks in second hands have sold as high as \$5.00 a gallon. All new releases are made under prices fixed last week by the Government.

#### Intermediates

**Acid H**—Not in a long time has there been such a firm condition on this material. Spot materials are not easy to locate, and a number of sellers are asking in the neighborhood of \$2.75 a pound for spot material, while as high as \$3.10 a pound is heard as the maximum. In some directions it is reported that producers are sold up for the time being and consequently offerings are not as liberal as heretofore. Since a number of former producers of this acid have turned their attention in other directions there has not been any large accumulation of stocks in this market despite the lull.

**Acid, Naphthionic**—For spot naphthionic acid the price is \$1.35@\$1.45 a pound for the refined, and \$1.10 to \$1.20 a pound for the crude. A fair volume of trading has been reported during the week between producers and consumers, and not a great deal of material is reaching the open market. Supplies are said to be ample to handle the business being placed.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—Trading has been comparatively of good volume during the interval on sulphanilic acid and closing figures were firm at 42c@44c a pound for the refined, and from 30c to 32c a pound for the crude. Consumers are showing more interest in this material at the present time and producers are said to be increasing their output again in order to take care of the business being booked in this market.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—For the oil prices continue unusually firm at 25½c@26½c a pound, drums extra, while for the salts on spot, holders are asking 32c@33c a pound, which is an advance of 1c a pound over the quotation of a week ago. Inquiries continue to increase and the opinion seems general that the present firm condition will continue for some time. Supplies are getting scant, according to factors in the local market.

**Benzoate of Soda**—The situation shows an improvement this week and in some quarters holders of spot materials have advanced their price to \$3.40@\$3.60 a pound for the soda, according to quantity, and from \$3.75 to \$3.95 a pound for the acid. The lull that has been noticed in this market for several weeks caused stocks to accumulate and apparently there is sufficient material available on spot to take care of more business, and for this reason some holders have not advanced their price. The inquiry is brisk and much activity is expected.

**Dimethylaniline**—The demand from all directions is unusually heavy at this time and where quotations are obtainable they range from 70c to 75c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. At this writing there is nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate improvement in the present tight situation. Supplies on spot are hard to locate and some factors report the condition as nominal.

## The Foreign Markets

### RUSSIA IN NEED OF DRUGS

**Negotiations Opened With Great Britain for a Renewal of Commercial Relations—Government Control of Honey Expected—Cacao Butter Taken Over—Price Changes**

(*Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, June 5—Owing to the scarcity of many drugs and fine chemicals, and the high prices, the market is very quiet this week. The demand for certain materials produced in Russia and the acute situation in that country regarding pharmaceuticals needed to maintain the general public health which has been jeopardized by the scant and irregular food supply, has caused the renewal of commercial relations with Russia to be considered. It seems probable that some agreement will be reached, soon, if the matter of exchange can be adjusted. Official pourparlers are proceeding and the financial aspects of the situation are being thrashed out.

English camphor has been advanced 3 pence. Government control of honey is considered imminent. Cacao butter has already been taken over under strict regulations.

Santonin has jumped 40 shillings per kilo.

The market has advanced on ginger, quillaia, and chillies.

There is an easier tendency in prices of saccharin, Japanese camphor, the salicylates, and vanillas, of which the supplies are more abundant.

Aspirin and agar agar are lower.

### Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addressees may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26968—A foreign Government experimental station desires to purchase laboratory supplies and chemicals. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Utmost care should be exercised in packing to insure goods against rough handling. Shipments should be made direct to avoid transshipments. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

26966—A man in Spain desires to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of gum arabic. Payment will be made 90 days after receipt of goods. Correspondence in Spanish is preferred. References.

26961—A firm in India desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of dyes. Samples of the following dyes may be examined at the bureau or its district offices: (1) Blue water soluble dry powder, sulphuric acid proof, used for cotton, silk, woolen cloth, inks, etc.; (2) green shining crystals water soluble for silk and woolen; (3) violet crystals water soluble for silk and woolen; and (4) Congo red fast water soluble with common salt, used for cotton yarns and cloth, which after half hour boiling will get absolutely fast. (Refer to file No. 100421.) Samples of American dyes are desired, together with prices and full information.

26998—A company in Peru is desirous of receiving bids and plans for the installation of a complete equipment for the manufacture of olive oil; machinery for the manufacture of oil from oil-bearing seeds; and all machinery and apparatus necessary for the soap industry. Payment will be made through local bank against shipping documents. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Further information, including complete list of kind of machinery desired, capacity, etc., may be had on application to the Bureau or its district offices.

### Dutch East Indies Exports

The principal exports of the Dutch East Indies to the United States during 1917, compared with the exports of 1916, are given in the following table:

Articles	1916	1917
Arecanuts, lbs.	69,366	3,842
Arrack, gals.	.....	26,172
Beans, lbs.	32,624	.....
Cassia, lbs.	1,816,452	1,794,335
Cassia vera, lbs.	169,075	496,127
Castor seeds, lbs.	.....	15,132
Chemical products, lbs.	26,062	.....
Chillies, lbs.	647	.....
Cinchona barks, lbs.	.....	4,861,663
Cinnamon, lbs.	34,460	17,365
Cinnamon flosa vera, lbs.	.....	1,363
Cloves, lbs.	32,962	180,674
Coca, lbs.	577,125	544,526
Cocoa, lbs.	176,390	6,000,098
Coffee, lbs.	2,273,367	6,706,405
Copra, lbs.	17,869,647	64,186,022
Copra cakes, lbs.	.....	56,516
Cotton, lbs.	1,024	.....
Cotton waste, lbs.	.....	725
Cutch, lbs.	4,196	47,079
Damar, lbs.	2,536,569	3,189,026
Damar dust, lbs.	104,062	36,720
Damar seeds, lbs.	59,181	.....
Fat, lbs.	3,092	.....
Fiber, lbs.	16,317,337	28,139,753
Gambier, lbs.	447,840	2,268,402
Groundnuts (peanuts), lbs.	218,797	885,277
Gum benzamin, lbs.	2,011	.....
Gum benzoin, lbs.	26,498	27,625
Gum copal, lbs.	3,088,343	9,558,915
Guuta percha, lbs.	574,744	1,585,614
Indigo, lbs.	.....	9,037
Jelotong, lbs.	3,089,151	8,469,829
Kapok, lbs.	11,819,690	12,907,013
Kapok seeds, lbs.	71,440	72,655
Mace, lbs.	279,026	488,818
Mats (baling) pieces.	.....	440,000
Nutmegs, lbs.	1,176,052	1,877,799
Oil:		
Arichides, lbs.	.....	18,963
Castor, lbs.	.....	8,472
Citronella or essential, lbs.	580,648	542,669
Cocanut, liters	4,415,136	23,663,831
Fusil, lbs.	393,659	99,533
Hevea seed, lbs.	.....	22
Kaijopeoeti, liters	18,216	29,500
Kananga, lbs.	8,485	4,668
Kapok seed, lbs.	.....	15,233
Lemongrass, lbs.	493	6,740
Peanut, lbs.	.....	276,325
Ricinus, lbs.	.....	659,909
Patchouli leaves, lbs.	.....	118,966
Pepper, (black and white), lbs.	18,127,137	21,759,294
Platinum ore, lbs.	.....	4
Potash, lbs.	189,076	186,534
Quinine, lbs.	8,734	107,614
Rattan, lbs.	3,744,193	633,027
Rice, lbs.	.....	3,125,886
Roots (smelling), lbs.	171	.....
Rosin,	2,800	.....
Rubber, lbs.	36,681,025	68,363,144
Sago flour, lbs.	969,544	673,902
Saltpetre (Chili), lbs.	20,716	.....
Tapioca products, lbs.	84,936,066	87,609,150
Tea, lbs.	576,039	25,032,866
Tea sweepings, lbs.	.....	99,632
Tea waste, lbs.	94,336	132,699
Tin, lbs.	31,294,425	28,559,997
Vanila, lbs.	1,238	.....
Wax:		
Bees, lbs.	183	.....
Paraffin, lbs.	775,040	1,342,320
Wood:		
Ebony, lbs.	517,641	651,848
Sandal, lbs.	833,783	1,083,253

The Diamond Potash Company has been incorporated at Lovelock, Nev., with a capital stock of \$300,000 by S. B. Jenkins, W. W. Prosser, E. E. Wilhelm, C. E. Highley, C. E. Fitch and S. T. Meservey.

## British Nitrate Investments

At the beginning of the war, in view of an anticipated decline in the demand for nitrate for fertilizing purposes, many of the oficinas of nitrate-producing companies in Chile were closed, and by the end of 1914, out of a total of 170 only 43 were producing. But after March, 1915, when the number had fallen to 36, the corner was turned, and at the beginning of 1916, 116 out of 172 were working. In January, 1917, 118 were producing, and by September the total had increased to 124. Production, as a result, shows a substantial recovery, as will be seen from the following figures (quantities expressed in Spanish quintals of 101.4 pounds):

	1914	1915	1916	1917
	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals
Production in Chile .....	53,500,000	38,200,000	63,300,000	65,100,000
Shipments .....	40,100,000	44,000,000	65,000,000	60,800,000

In the year 1915-16 the average price was about 7s 8d (\$1.87) per quintal, while in 1916-17 the average was about 9s (\$2.19). But against this rise in price have to be set the greatly increased costs of production, especially in labor and fuel and the rise in the Chilean exchange, which means an increase in the amount payable to the Chilean Government as export taxes. It is not surprising, therefore, to find no great increases in profits in the reports of companies which have recently appeared, says the London *Economist*. These reports refer to the year ended June 30, and the following table compares results with those of the previous year (£ sterling = \$4.8665 United States currency):

Name of company	Dividends, ordinary		To reserve etc.	Carry forward
	1915-16	1916-17		
Amelia .....	£49,412	£43,109	£13,820	£13,920
Colorado .....	19,837	15,023	8,000	8,000
Lagunas Syndicate. ....	4,270	32,623	....	5,027
Liverpool Nitrate... ....	103,414	107,819	48,280	68,160
London Nitrate... ....	46,594	44,097	24,000	24,000
Pan de Azucar .....	1,384	6,526	....	....
Santa Catalina .....	19,257	18,338	15,800	15,800
Total .....	244,168	267,535	110,000	129,880
			119,180	138,376
			32,242	33,035

From the following summary of the principal items of the balance sheets, it will be seen that there has been a general increase in stocks:

Name of company	Deben-tures	Share capital	Re-loans	Proper-ties	Stocks	Cash and bills
Amelia	£206,000	£126,900	£37,500	£333,656	£205,942	£253,478
Colorado .....	160,000	30,373	.....	165,391	36,315	42,555
Lagunas Synd. ....	550,000	394,380	68,197	849,698	27,823	74,897
Liverpool Nitrate .....	56,800	.....	71,519	117,865	101,413	115,901
London Nitrate .....	160,000	.....	138,155	260,397	33,413	50,822
Pan de Azucar .....	110,000	.....	29,131	125,266	15,256	26,445
Santa Catalina	79,000	.....	18,000	54,694	17,569	26,150
					14,725	7,641

The Standard Oil Company tanker, the Acme, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., a few days ago from Manila with 3,000,000 gallons of coconut oil, probably the largest consignment ever carried to a Pacific Coast port. Formerly the tankers went to the Orient with fuel oil and returned in ballast, but are now carrying oil both ways.

## BRITISH EMBARGO LIST EXTENDED

**Nux Vomica, Gluestock, Nickel, Cork and Surgical Instruments Added to Prohibited Exports—Many Drugs and Chemicals Recently Included**

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 4—During May the British embargo list, which was originally issued in May, 1917, received several additions to the items prohibited absolutely for export to any country, including kola seeds, cork and cork dust; gluestock of all kinds; nickel, its ores, alloys and manufactures, except nickel plated goods not otherwise prohibited; surgical instruments; nux vomica and preparations.

The list of prohibited exports reflects in a measure the serious situation in the drug and chemical trade. Recently the following items were added to the list of May, 1917, making the drug situation still more restricted:

Aloes, areca or betel nuts, arecoline.

Balsams, benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates, bromine and alkaline bromides, buchu leaves.

Caffeine and its salts, calabar beans, cantharides, cascara sagrada, cascariilla bark, chloral and compounds, chloroform, cobalt, chrome, coca leaves and preparations, colocynth, copper sulphate, cream of tartar and alkaline tartrates, cubeb.

Damiana.

Ergot of rye.

Fish oils, formic aldehyde.

Gelsemium root, gums not otherwise specifically prohibited.

Hydrastis canadensis and hydrastine.

Iodoform.

Jalap.

Male fern rhizome, medicinal rhubarb.

Rhatany root.

Santonin and preparations, sassafras root, scammony root, senega root, senna leaves and pods, serpentaria rhizome, squills, strophanthus seeds, spices and mixtures, stellite and similar alloys, surgical bandages and dressings, surgical silkworm gut.

Tartaric acid.

## U. S. CHEMICALS SOLD TO MANCHESTER

The following table gives some of the principal imports of chemicals into the port of Manchester, England, consigned from the United States during 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1915		1916	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Chemical manufactures and products (other than drugs, dyestuffs, and manures):				
Acetic acid, other than for table use, cwt. ....	30,535	\$297,036	10,534	\$274,509
Acetone, cwt. ....			759	13,966
Carbide of calcium, cwt. ....	5,000	14,599	....	....
Coal products, not dyes, cwt. ....	419	16,424	8,352	636,674
Cream of tartar, cwt. ....	1,128	38,435	200	8,273
Potash compounds—				
Salt peter, cwt. ....	1,747	17,860	....	....
Other, cwt. ....	69,834	....	23,451	....
Soda compounds—				
Soda, ash, cwt. ....	1,551	3,606	1,081	4,556
Caustic, cwt. ....	3,151	12,380	2,738	19,417
Other sorts, cwt. ....	25,699	201,414	30,142	303,693
Sulphuric acid, cwt. ....	48,720	92,118	....	....
Other ..... Dyestuffs:			297,523	330,210
Extracts for dyeing .....		157,095	....	186,990
Indigo, cwt. ....	72	182,761	....	293,274
Unenumerated, cwt. ....	154	20,376	819	22,273
Tanning substances: Extracts for tanning .....		81,659	....	108,089

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	.80 — .81
Acetone	.25 <sup>1/2</sup> — .25 <sup>1/2</sup>
Acetphenetidin	3.75 — 4.25
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	ea. — —
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.	— —
No. 1	lb. .63 — .64
No. 2	lb. .57 — .58
No. 3	lb. .51 — .52
Alcohol 188 proof	gal. — — 4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal. — — 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal. — — 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal. 90% — 92
97 p.c.	gal. 93 <sup>1/2</sup> — 94
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. 67 — 69
188 proof	gal. 69 — 70
Aldehyde	lb. 1.25 — 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb. .41 — .45
Sweet	lb. .28 — .29
Meal	lb. .35 — .37
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb. .95 — .98
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb. — —
Ambergris, black	oz. 10.00 — 14.00
Grey	oz. 24.00 — 27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb. .80 — .85
Benzoyl, cryst., U. S. P.	lb. — — 11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb. — — 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb. .75 — .76
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd.	lb. .12 — .12 <sup>1/2</sup>
Hypophosphite	lb. — — 2.15
Iodide	lb. — — 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb. — — 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb. — — .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb. .25 — .26
Gran.	lb. — — .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb. — — 1.15
Persulphate	lb. — — 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb. .50 — .60
Salicylate	lb. 1.60 — 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	5.35 — 5.60
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb. .18 — .20
Needle powder	lb. .13 — .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb. .35 — .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb. 20.00 — 21.50
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz. — — 31.20
Areca Nuts	lb. .39 — .40
Powdered	lb. .44 — .45
Argols	lb. .16 — .18
*Arsenic, red	lb. .65 — .66
White	lb. .09 <sup>1/2</sup> — .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz. — — 47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz. — — 37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .37 — .50
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb. — —
"Chlorate, pure	lb. — —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal. 3.50 — 3.60
St. Thomas	gal. 3.80 — 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb. — —
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	2.50 — 3.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	— —
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb. — — 3.50
Salicylate	lb. — — 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb. — — 3.50
Subgallate	lb. — — 3.50
Subiodide	lb. — — 5.60
Subnitrate	lb. — — 3.30
Tannate	lb. — — 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb. .073 <sup>1/2</sup> — .083 <sup>1/2</sup>
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb. .083 <sup>1/2</sup> — .09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb. .75 — .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb. .04 <sup>1/2</sup> — .05
*Imported	lb. — —
*Nominal	lb. — —

## WHERE TO BUY

### SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS ACETANILIDE, U.S.P. SPOT DELIVERY

CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

To take the place of Glycerine  
USE

### NULOMOLINE "T.P."

(About one-fifth the cost of Glycerine)

#### An Eminent Chemist Says:

"The great value of NULOMOLINE "T.P." lies in the fact that it possesses to a greater degree—much more so than any substance known—the most valuable and peculiar properties of glycerine; i.e., hygroscopicity, viscosity or body-giving power, solvent and preservative action at least in the concentrated form; in fact, all of the physical properties of glycerine excepting only its lubricating action."

As a matter of economy, all manufacturers should replace their glycerine with NULOMOLINE "T.P." wherever it is possible. Manufactured by

### THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.  
100 William Street, New York City

Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb. 4.20 — 4.25
Iodide	lb. — — 4.40
Metal sticks	lb. 1.90 — 1.95
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb. 12.50 — 13.50
Hydrobromide	lb. 10.70 — 12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb. 8.00 — 8.05
Phosphate	lb. 14.00 — 15.00
Sulphate	lb. 15.00 — 16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb. 1.85 — 1.90
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb. 1.00 — 1.05
Iodide	lb. — — 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .34 — .35
S. Iphocarbonate	lb. — — 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.	— —
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	— — 1.11 <sup>1/2</sup>
Square of 4 ounces	lb. — — 1.12 <sup>1/2</sup>
16's in 1-lb. carton	— — 1.15
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb. — — 1.12 <sup>1/2</sup>
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb. — — 1.15
Cases of 100 blocks	lb. — — 1.12
Japan, refined 2 <sup>1/2</sup> lb. slabs	lb. 1.10 — 1.11
Monobromated, bulk	lb. 3.50 — 3.60
Cantharides, Chinese	lb. .95 — 1.00
Powdered	lb. 1.20 — 1.25
Russian	lb. 4.25 — 4.50
Powdered	lb. 4.45 — 4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech. 500 lbs. bulk	lb. .083 <sup>1/2</sup> — .09
Casein, C. P.	lb. .45 — .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .60 — .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb. .04 <sup>1/2</sup> — .04 <sup>1/2</sup>
Heavy	lb. .034 <sup>1/2</sup> — .05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P.	lb. — —
crystals, bottles incl'd.	— —
100 lb. lots	lb. — — 1.43
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb. .04 — .04 <sup>1/2</sup>
Wood, powdered	lb. .06 — .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb. .15 — .23
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. lb.	lb. .63 — .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb. 6.25 — 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz. — — 1.06
*Nominal	lb. — —
See Agar Agar	— —
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb. 3.20 — 3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb. 18 <sup>1/2</sup> — 19
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. lb.	lb. .34 — .39
Anhydrous, cans	lb. .44 — .49
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb. — — 2.95
Licorice, Mass., Syrian	lb. .29 — .30
*Sticks, bds. Corigliano	lb. .49 — .50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb. 1.70 — 1.90
*Nominal	lb. — —

JUNE 5, 1918]

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

23

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Carbonate, kegs lb.	.19	.20
Glycerophosphate .....lb.	—	4.55
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.65	1.70
Iodide .....lb.	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light .....lb.	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans .....lb.	—	2.15
Salicylate .....lb.	1.30	1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech	100-lbs.	3.37 — 3.45
U. S. P. ....100-lbs.	3.62	3.85
Manganese Glycerophos .....lb.	4.50	4.70
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.65	1.70
Iodide .....lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide .....lb.	.75	.80
Sulphate, crystals .....lb.	.60	.67
Manna, large flake .....lb.	.89	.94
Small flake .....lb.	.70	.75
Menthol, Japanese .....lb.	3.30	3.35
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....ea.	—	115.00
Bisulphite .....lb.	—	1.50
Blue Mass .....lb.	—	.83
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c. ....lb.	—	.86
50 p. c. ....lb.	—	1.18
Calomel, American .....lb.	—	1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. ....lb.	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular .....lb.	—	1.71
Iodide, Green .....lb.	—	4.10
Red .....lb.	—	4.20
Yellow .....lb.	—	4.10
Red Precipitate .....lb.	—	2.10
Powdered .....lb.	—	2.20
White Precipitate .....lb.	—	2.20
Powdered .....lb.	—	2.25
Methylene Blue, medicinal .....lb.	15.00	17.00
Milk, powdered .....lb.	.16	.19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lbs. ....lb.	.17%	19%
Morphine, Acet. bulk .....oz.	—	11.80
Sulphate, bulk .....oz.	—	11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans .....oz.	—	15.90
Moss, Iceland .....lb.	—	.32
Irish .....lb.	—	.15
Musk, pods, Cab .....oz.	12.00	12.25
Tonquin .....oz.	23.75	24.75
Grain Cab .....oz.	18.50	18.95
Tonquin .....oz.	33.40	34.00
Drugists .....oz.	—	—
Synthetic .....lb.	29.75	30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	22
Sulphate .....lb.	27	29
Novocaine (See Procaine) ....lb.	—	—
Nux Vomica, whole .....lb.	.14%	.15
Powdered .....lb.	.18	.19
*Opium, cases, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	23.75
Granular .....lb.	—	26.00
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	25.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50	1.55
Papain .....lb.	4.80	5.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	3.60
Paris Green, kegs .....lb.	.43	.44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. ....lb.	.06	.07
Cream White .....lb.	.09	.10
Lily White .....lb.	.10	.11
Snow White .....lb.	.13	.14
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	6.00	6.25
*Phosphorus, yellow .....lb.	—	—
Red .....lb.	1.70	1.80
Pilocarpine .....oz.	16.00	20.00
Piperin .....lb.	—	18.00
Poppy Heads .....lb.	.85	.95
Potassium acetate .....lb.	1.50	1.55
Bicarb. .....lb.	1.20	1.40
Bisulphite .....lb.	.45	.60
C. P. .....lb.	.75	.85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ....lb.	1.35	1.36
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. e. b. 10 .....lb.	—	1.05
Citrate, bulk .....lb.	—	1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk ....oz.	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk ....oz.	2.15	2.20
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	3.75
Lactophosphate .....oz.	—	.25
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	3.50	3.60
Salicylate .....lb.	2.90	2.95
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	1.11	1.16
Tartate, powdered .....lb.	1.31	1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles .....lb.	7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles .....oz.	1.50	1.60
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins .....oz.	—	.90
50-oz. tins .....oz.	—	.91
25-oz. tins .....oz.	—	.92
5-oz. tins .....oz.	—	.94
1-oz. tins .....oz.	—	.98
Second Hands .....oz.	1.25	1.30

WHERE TO BUY  
The HANOVER COMPANY  
Manufacturing Chemists72 Cliff Street, New York  
Factories and Laboratories Newark, N. J.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.BISMUTH SUBNITRATE, U. S. P.  
\$3.15 per lb., Subject to prior sale  
Original Packages:  
Mallinckrodt, Merck, Powers-Weightman-Rosen-  
garten Co., N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works.POTASSIUM CARBONATE  
all gradesSACCHARRIN INSOLUBLE  
spot and futureTHE W. K. JAHN COMPANY  
13-21 Park Row • N. Y. City

Strychnine Alkd., cryst. ....oz.	—	—	1.55
Acetate .....oz.	—	—	1.55
Nitrate .....oz.	—	—	1.55
Sulphate, crystals, bulk. ....oz.	—	—	1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered. ....lb.	.50	—	.51
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots .....lb.	—	1.25	1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Sulphonemethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	16.00	—	16.75
Sulphur, bbls. ....100 lbs.	—	—	2.35
Flour com'l bags .....100 lbs.	—	—	2.25
Flowers .....100 lbs.	—	4.05	4.25
Tartaric Acid, U.S.P. ....bbls.	—	—	—
Granular and Powd. ....lb.	—	.85%	—
Crystals .....lb.	—	.86	—
Tannin, bbls. ....lb.	.08%	—	.09%
Kegs .....per keg	4.70	—	4.75
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.67	—	.67½
U. S. P. ....lb.	.73	—	.73½
Terpin Hydrate .....lb.	.54	—	.59
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	14.30	—	14.60
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	—	—	16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls. ....lb.	—	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....lb.	—	—	.80
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True .....lb.	3.65	—	3.75
Artificial .....lb.	.06	—	.07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin .....oz.	.80	—	.84
Witch Hazel Ext. dble dist. ....gal.	—	—	
bbl. .....gal.	1.18	—	1.23
Zinc Carbonate .....lb.	.28	—	.29
Chloride .....lb.	.15	—	.16
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P. ....lb.	.45	—	.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....lb.	.34	—	.36

## Acids

Acetic, 56 p. c. ....lb.	274	—	28
*Glacial .....lb.	.43	—	.44
Acetyl-salicylic .....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
*Benzoin, from gum .....lb.	—	—	—
ex toluol .....lb.	3.80	—	3.95
Boric, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.13%	—	.15
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.13%	—	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p. c. ....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Camphoric .....lb.	4.85	—	5.00
*Carbolic, crys., U.S.P., drs. ....lb.	.54	—	.55
1-lb. bottles .....lb.	.62	—	.63
5-lb. bottles .....lb.	.60	—	.61
50 to 100-lb. tins .....lb.	.57	—	.59
Chromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Chrysophanic .....lb.	6.40	—	6.35
Citic, crystals, bbls. ....lb.	.82	—	.82½
Powdered .....lb.	.82½	—	.83
Second hands .....lb.	.92	—	.92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p. c. ....gal.	1.10	—	1.15
*Formic, 75 p. c., tech. ....lb.	1.15	—	1.50
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Glycerophosphoric .....lb.	3.45	—	5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150 .....oz.	.25	—	.30
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p. c. U.S.P. ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p. c. C.P. ....lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p. c. tech. ....lb.	.40	—	.45
20 p. c. tech. ....lb.	.50	—	.60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p. c. ....lb.	—	—	2.50
U. S. P. 10 p. c. ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII. ....lb.	2.15	—	2.25
U. S. P. IX. ....lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.90	—	7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys .....lb.	.02%	—	.03%
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys .....lb.	.09%	—	.09%
Nitro Muriatic .....lb.	.20	—	.23
Oleic, purified .....lb.	.23	—	.28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.46	—	.50
*Picric, kegs .....lb.	.90	—	1.25
Phosphoric, 85-88 p. c. syrupy U. S. P. ....lb.	.40	—	.45
50 p. c. tech. ....lb.	.21	—	.24
Pyrogallic, resublimed .....lb.	3.05	—	3.15
Crystals, bottles .....lb.	2.70	—	2.85
Pyroligneous, purified .....lb.	—	—	.06
Technical .....gal.	.12	—	.12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	.85	—	.90
Stearic, triple pressed .....lb.	.28	—	.29
Sulphuric, C.P. ....lb.	.07	—	.08
66 deg. tech. ....lb.	.03	—	.04½
Sulphurous .....lb.	.05	—	.06
Tannic .....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
U.S.P. bulk .....lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	.86	—	.87
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.85	—	.86
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	4.00

\*Nominal.

\*Nominal.

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Essential Oils		WHERE TO BUY	
Almond, bitter	lb. 13.00	-13.25	
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb. 4.50	-5.00	
Free from chlorine	lb. 5.00	-5.25	
Amber, crude	lb. 2.25	-2.50	
Rectified	lb. 2.50	-2.75	
Anise	lb. 1.10	-1.20	
Bay	lb. 2.40	-3.00	
Bergamot	lb. 5.50	-5.75	
Synthetic	lb. 4.50	-4.75	
Bois de Rose	lb. 4.65	-4.75	
Cade	lb. 1.00	-1.10	
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	lb. .75	-80	
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb. .12	-18	
Japanese, white	lb. .22	-23	
Caraway	lb. 8.00	-8.50	
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb. 2.25	-2.40	
Lead Free	lb. 2.40	-2.65	
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb. 2.85	-2.90	
Cedar Leaf	lb. 1.10	-1.25	
Cedar Wood	lb. .19	-20	
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb. 20.00	-21.00	
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb. .50	-51	
Java	lb. .75	-77	
Cloves, cans	lb. 3.20	-3.25	
Bottles	lb. 3.25	-3.30	
Copaiba	lb. .95	-1.05	
Coriander	lb. 22.00	-23.00	
Cubes	lb. 7.00	-7.25	
Cumin	lb. 9.00	-10.00	
Erigeron	lb. 2.25	-2.35	
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb. .60	-65	
Fennel, sweet	lb. .75	-4.00	
Geranium, rose, African	lb. 8.00	-9.00	
Bourbon	lb. 7.30	-7.70	
Turkish	lb. 4.50	-4.75	
Ginger	lb. 8.00	-8.25	
Gingergrass	lb. .375	-3.75	
Hemlock	lb. 1.35	-1.50	
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb. 12.00	-12.25	
Twice rect.	lb. 13.00	-13.25	
Wood	lb. 2.00	-2.25	
Lavender Flowers	lb. 5.25	-5.50	
Garden	lb. .65	-85	
Spike	lb. .90	-1.15	
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb. 1.05	-1.20	
Lemongrass	lb. 1.40	-1.50	
Limes, Expresso	lb. 5.50	-5.75	
Distilled	lb. 2.00	-2.10	
Linaloe	lb. 2.95	-3.10	
Mace, distilled	lb. 2.40	-2.50	
Mustard, natural	lb. 32.00	-33.00	
Artificial	lb. 20.00	-21.00	
Neroli, bigarade	lb. 70.00	-80.00	
Artificial	lb. 50.00	-90.00	
Petals	lb. 18.50	-20.00	
Blackwood Bark, pressed	lb. .17	-20	
Blackhawk, or root	lb. .28	-30	
of Tree	lb. .14	-16	
Buckthorn	lb. .24	-25	
Calisaya	lb. .95	-1.00	
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .14	-17.50	
Cascara, quills	lb. .22	-24	
Siftings	lb. .11	-14	
Chestnut	lb. .08	-09	
Cinchona, red quills	lb. 1.10	-1.45	
Broken	lb. .85	-85	
"Yellow" "quills"	lb. .95	-1.00	
"Broken"	lb. -	-	
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .30	-31	
Powdered, boxes	lb. .31	-33	
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .35	-40	
Condurango	lb. .13	-15	
Cotton Root	lb. .10	-12	
Cramp (true)	lb. .55	-60	
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .10	-13	
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .07	-14	
Elm, grinding	lb. .08	-09	
Select bds.	lb. .18	-19	
Ordinary	lb. .10	-11	
Hemlock	lb. .06	-07	
Lemon Peel	lb. .10	-12	
Mezereon	lb. .20	-26	
Oak, red	lb. .05	-07	
White	lb. .04	-05	
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .05	-07	
Sweet	lb. .11	-12	
Trieste	lb. .12	-13	
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .12	-12.50	
Northern	lb. .15	-16	
Pomegranate of Root	lb. .40	-42	
of Fruit	lb. .30	-32	
*Querecho	lb. -	-	
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .11	-12	
Select	lb. .17	-19	
Simaruba	lb. .50	-60	
Soap, whole	lb. .10	-11	
Cut	lb. .16	-16.50	
Crushed	lb. .12	-13	

\*Nominal.

## Antoine Chiris Co. NEW YORK IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS ESSENTIAL OILS SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

## Fritzsche Brothers New York ESSENTIAL - OILS

### OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 17.50	-18.00
Capicicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 4.50	-5.50
Cubeb	lb. 6.50	-7.00
Ginger	lb. 3.25	-3.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 6.75	-7.50
Pepper, black	lb. 10.50	-11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 5.00	-5.50
Orris, domestic	lb. 4.00	-5.00
Imported	lb. -	-16.00

### Crude Drugs

### BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb. .65	-70
South American	lb. .90	-95
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.80	-6.20
Oregon	gal. 1.60	-1.70
Peru	lb. 3.75	-3.80
Tolu	lb. 1.15	-1.20

### BARKS

Angostura	lb. .70	-75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .17	-20
Blackhawk, or root	lb. .28	-30
of Tree	lb. .14	-16
Buckthorn	lb. .24	-25
Calisaya	lb. .95	-1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .14	-17.50
Cascara, quills	lb. .22	-24
Siftings	lb. .11	-14
Chestnut	lb. .08	-09
Cinchona, red quills	lb. 1.10	-1.45
Broken	lb. .85	-85
"Yellow" "quills"	lb. .95	-1.00
"Broken"	lb. -	-
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .30	-31
Powdered, boxes	lb. .31	-33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .35	-40
Condurango	lb. .13	-15
Cotton Root	lb. .10	-12
Cramp (true)	lb. .55	-60
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .10	-13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .07	-14
Elm, grinding	lb. .08	-09
Select bds.	lb. .18	-19
Ordinary	lb. .10	-11

### GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb. 1.00	-1.10
Cape	lb. .17	-18
Curacao, cases	lb. .10	-11
Socotrine, whole	lb. .65	-70
Powdered	lb. .70	-75
Ammoniac, tears	lb. .95	-1.00
Powdered	lb. .85	-90
Arabic, firsts	lb. .50	-53
"Seconds"	lb. -	-
Sorts Amber	lb. .35	-40
Powdered	lb. .20	-25
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. 2.00	-2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 1.60	-1.75
Sumatra	lb. .33	-36
Catechu	lb. .19	-22
*Chicle, Mexican	lb. .80	-85
Damar Batavia, No. 1.	lb. .28	-28%
Euphorbium	lb. .23	-24
Powdered	lb. .27	-28
Galbanum	lb. 1.45	-1.50
Gamboge	lb. 1.90	-2.00
Guaiac	lb. .90	-95
Hemlock	lb. .80	-90
Kauri No. 1.	lb. .53	-55
Kino	lb. .45	-60
Mastic	lb. .80	-82
Myrrh, Select	lb. .55	-60
Sorts	lb. .45	-50
Siftings	lb. .40	-45

\*Nominal.

JUNE 5, 1918]

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

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## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	—	.14
Tears	lb.	.16	—	.22
Sandarac	lb.	.75	—	.89
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	—	.42
Sorts	lb.	.34	—	.39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	—	13.50
Spruce	lb.	.65	—	.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Seconds	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Thirds	lb.	1.75	—	1.95
Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—	.28
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	—	2.00

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.45	—	.50
Balmom	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bay, true	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	—	.20
Buchi, short	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Long	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
American	lb.	.50	—	1.00
Catnip	lb.	.08	—	.10
Chestnut	lb.	.04	—	.05
Chireta	lb.	.41	—	.42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	—	—	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	—	.20
*Cotton	lb.	—	—	—
Cora, Silk	lb.	.10	—	.12
Damiana	lb.	.16	—	.18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	—	.25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.45	—	.50
Imported	lb.	.35	—	.70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	—	.09
Euphorbia, Pilularia	lb.	.18	—	.19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	—	.11
*Hembane, German	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	1.75	—	2.10
Domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Henna	lb.	.28	—	.30
Horehound	lb.	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	—	.30
Laurel	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.08	—	.09
Liverwort	lb.	.35	—	.37
Lobelia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Matico	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Marioram, German	lb.	—	—	—
French	lb.	—	—	—
Patchouli	lb.	.73	—	.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.18
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	—	.29
Pichi	lb.	.09	—	.10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.47	—	.50
Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	—	.08
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	—	.14
Rue	lb.	.35	—	.36
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.30	—	.30%
Spanish	lb.	.20	—	.24
Savory	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.80	—	.90
Siftings	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	—	.22
Pods	lb.	.17	—	.19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.15	—	.17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Squaw Vine	lb.	.28	—	.31
Stramonium	lb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	—	.09½
French	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.20	—	.25
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	—	.07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	—	.27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.07½

## ROOTS

Aconite, Spanish	lb.	.38	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
German	lb.	.69	—	.75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.70	—	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	—	.37
Angelica, American	lb.	.55	—	.60
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

## WHERE TO BUY

**H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.**  
116 Beekman St. New York

## BOTANICAL DRUGS

Arrowroot, American	lb.	.15	—	.16
Bermuda	lb.	.55	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.35	—	.40
Bamboo, Brier	lb.	.06	—	.07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.08	—	.09
Belladonna	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.55	—	3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19	—	.21
Beth	lb.	.16	—	.18
Blood	lb.	.18	—	.19
Blueflag	lb.	.27	—	.30
Bryonia	lb.	.27	—	.30
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.24
American	lb.	.16	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11	—	.13
Blue	lb.	.10	—	.12
Colchicum	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Colombo, whole	lb.	.25	—	.28
Comfrey	lb.	.20	—	.24
Culver's	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cranesbill see Geranium.	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	—	.40
American	lb.	.32	—	.34
Doggrass Dom-Rock Co.	lb.	.55	—	.75
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30	—	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	—	.32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.27	—	.30
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	—	.10
Gentian	lb.	.18	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.24
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	1.54	—	2.1
Bleached	lb.	.25	—	.26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	14.00	—	14.50
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	—	5.55
Powdered	lb.	5.80	—	6.05
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.29
*Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.10	—	3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Rio	lb.	3.10	—	3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.75
Kava, Kava	lb.	1.74	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	—	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.33	—	.35
Selected	lb.	.35	—	.38
Powdered	lb.	.37	—	.40
Lovage, American	lb.	.70	—	.73
Manaca	lb.	.25	—	.27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	—	.09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.26	—	.27
Verona	lb.	.22	—	.24
Finger	lb.	1.95	—	2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	—	.37
Bellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.42	—	.43
Pleurisy	lb.	.17	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.06	—	.07
Rhatany	lb.	.13	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	—	.85
Chips	lb.	.60	—	.65
Cuts	lb.	.75	—	.250
High Dried	lb.	.65	—	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	—	.78
American	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mexican	lb.	.65	—	.75
Seneca, Northern	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Southern	lb.	.90	—	.95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	—	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	—	.20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	—	.38
Stripped	lb.	.45	—	.50

\*Nominal.

## WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.66	—	.68½
Yellow, crude	lb.	.42	—	.44
Yellow, refined	lb.	.46	—	.48
*Candelilla	lb.	.60	—	.65
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.90	—	.92
No. 1	lb.	.90	—	.92
No. 2	lb.	.85	—	.87
No. 3	lb.	.80	—	.82
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.21	—	.23
White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.20	—	.21
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Substitute	lb.	.28	—	.38

\*Nominal.

## **Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages**

Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	-	.75
*Green	lb.	.85	-	.95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	-	.85
*Domestic	lb.	.88	-	.90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	-	.80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	14	-	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stearic Acid—				
Single pressed	lb.	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	23
Double pressed	lb.	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	25
Triple pressed	lb.	28	-	29

## **Heavy Chemicals**

Acetic acid, 28 p. c.	lb.	.154	- 16
56 p. c.	lb.	.274	- 28
"70 p. c.	lb.	—	—
"80 p. c.	lb.	—	—
*Glacial	lb.	.43	- .44
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04%	- 04%
Ground	lb.	.09	- .09%
Powdered	lb.	.04%	- .05%
Chrome	lb.	.20%	- .2134
Potash, lump	lb.	.084	- .09%
Ground	lb.	.09	- .09%
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.084	- .09%
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	- 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04%	- .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03%	- .04
Low grade	lb.	.024	- .024
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	- .18
Heavy	lb.	.11	- .12
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11	- .18
Red	lb.	.65	- .70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	- .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.27	- .28
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.264	- .264
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.22	- .22
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.17	- .20
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. <sup>®</sup>	lb.	.19	- .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.17%	- .18
Granulated, white	lb.	.17	- .17%
Lump	lb.	.17%	- .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03%	- .04
Antimony Salts, 75 p. c.	lb.	—	—
65 p. c.	lb.	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.04%	- .04%
Barium, chloride	ton	.66	- .86
Dioxide	lb.	.28	- .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11%	- .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	- .35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	- .18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p. c.	lb.	.02%	- .02%
*Calcium Acetate, ....	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	- .73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	24.00	- .26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	- .34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	- .45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p. c.	lb.	.09	- .09%
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15%	- .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	- .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	- .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	- .42
Sulphite, 98-99 p. c.	lb.	.09%	- .09%
Second hands	lb.	.08%	- .09
Powdered	lb.	.10%	- .11%
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.25	- 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	- 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	- 4.00
Hydrofluorite, 30 p. c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.154	- .161
White cryst.	lb.	.17%	- .17
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	- .16
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

Lead Acetate, Granulated...lb.	.174—	.17%
Granulated .....	.174—	.17%
Arsenate, powdered .....	.31—	.34
Paste .....	.15—	.17
*Nitrate .....	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.093—	.09%
Red, American .....	— —	.10%
Foreign .....	— —	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry .....	— —	.09%
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over...lb.	— —	.16%
English .....	— —	—
Basic Sulphate .....	— —	.08%

## **Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories**

## **COAL-TAR CRUDES AND**

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.28	- .30
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.28/-.30	
Carbolic acid, crude	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
50 p. c.	lb.	.60	- .65
25 p. c.	lb.	.35	- .38
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.18	- .20
Cresote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.33	- .35
Dip oil, 20 p.c.	gal.	.29	- .30
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.11	- .11
Flake	lb.	.09/-.09	
Phenol	lb.	.49	- .51
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	- 20.00
Solvent naphtha, water white gal.	lb.	.18	- .23
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	- .17
*Toluol, pure	gal.	1.50	- 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p. c.	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
Xylool, pure water white	gal.	.45	- .55
<b>INTERMEDIATES</b>			
Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.75	- 3.95
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.75	- 3.10
Acid Metanilic	lb.	- - -	
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Refined	lb.	1.35	- 1.45
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.30	- .32
Refined	lb.	.42	- .44
p-Aminophenol Base	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.10	- 4.25
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.25/-.26	
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32	- .33
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	- 5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.10	- 5.75
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	3.40	- 3.60
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.20	- 2.40
Diammephenoil	lb.	7.50	- 8.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	- - -	
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	- .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	- .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	- .14
Diethylaniline	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.70	- .75
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.34/-.36	
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	- .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	- .55
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.38	- .40
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	- .50
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	- .58
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	- .65
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Dioxyxanthaphthalene	lb.	- - -	
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	- .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Indulin	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Methylantraquinone	lb.	- - -	
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	- .50
Monothiylaniline	lb.	1.00	- 1.20
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	- - -	
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	- .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	- .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.58	- .60
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	- .25
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	- .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	- .48
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.45	- 1.55
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	- .60
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	- .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
*Nominal.			

JUNE 5, 1918]

## DRUG &amp; CHEMICAL MARKETS

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phthalic Anhydride .....	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol .....	lb.	-	-
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P. ....	lb.	9.50	- 10.00
Resorcin, Technical .....	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline .....	lb.	-	2.50
Tolidin .....	lb.	2.50	- 2.83
o-Tolidine .....	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
p-Tolidine .....	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Xylene, pure .....	gal.	1.00	- 1.25
Xylene, Com. ....	gal.	.35	- .40

## COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black .....	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Acid Blue .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.60
Acid Brown .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Acid Fuchsin .....	lb.	6.25	- 7.50
Acid Orange .....	lb.	.30	- .50
Acid Orange II .....	lb.	.60	- .75
Acid Orange III .....	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Acid Red .....	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Acid Scarlet .....	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Acid Violet 10 B .....	lb.	7.25	- 8.75
Alpine Yellow .....	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Alizarin Blue, Domestic .....	lb.	7.00	- 8.25
Alizarin Blue, bright .....	lb.	7.75	- 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium .....	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	7.50	- 8.50
Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	6.30	- 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste .....	lb.	9.00	- 11.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic .....	lb.	7.50	- 14.00
Alkali Blue, Imported .....	lb.	14.00	- 15.00
Alpine Red .....	lb.	6.75	- 8.25
Azo Carmine .....	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	1.70	- 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade .....	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom. ....	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Auramine, Double O, Imp. ....	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Benz Purperine 10 B .....	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Benz Purperine 4 B .....	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Bismarck Brown Y .....	lb.	.80	- .90
Bismarck Brown R .....	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chrome Black, Imp. ....	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Chrome Red .....	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Chrysoidine R .....	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Chrysoidine Y .....	lb.	.85	- 1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic .....	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Chrysophine, Imported .....	lb.	11.00	- 12.50
Congo Red .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	9.25	- 13.00
Direct Black .....	lb.	.80	- .90
Direct Blue .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Direct Sky Blue .....	lb.	2.50	- 6.00
Direct Brown .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Direct Bordeaux .....	lb.	2.85	- 3.45
Direct Fast Red .....	lb.	3.25	- 5.25
Direct Yellow .....	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow .....	lb.	2.90	- 3.85
Direct Violet .....	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals .....	lb.	18.50	- 20.00
Erythrosine .....	lb.	11.00	- 13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	3.50	- 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't' ..	lb.	4.60	- 5.00
Fur Black, extra .....	lb.	2.40	- 3.10
Fur Brown B .....	lb.	2.00	- 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom. ....	lb.	7.50	- 11.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp. ....	lb.	12.00	- 12.50
Geranine .....	lb.	8.75	- 9.25
'Green Crystals, Brilliant .....	lb.	12.00	- 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste .....	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Indigotine, conc. ....	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Indigotine, paste .....	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Iodindine .....	lb.	1.15	- 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic .....	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported .....	lb.	11.00	- 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals .....	lb.	6.25	- 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered .....	lb.	4.25	- 5.50
Melanil Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Medium Green .....	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech .....	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Methyl Violet .....	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Naphthol Green .....	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol. ....	lb.	.73	- 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue .....	lb.	.75	- 1.05
Jet .....	lb.	.80	- 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red .....	lb.	6.75	- 7.50
Oil Black .....	lb.	.85	- 1.20
Oil Orange .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Oil Scarlet .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Oil Yellow .....	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Orange Y, conc. ....	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Oxamine Violet .....	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type .....	lb.	19.50	- 22.00
Phosphine G, Domestic .....	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Ponceau .....	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Prinoline, Dom. ....	lb.	6.25	- 7.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont. ....	lb.	58.00	- 62.00
Searle 2R .....	lb.	3.25	- 4.50

\* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY  
E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.  
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORKAntiline Dyestuffs  
Dyewood Extracts  
Industrial Oils  
Chemicals

Phthalic Anhydride .....	lb.	3.80	- 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol .....	lb.	-	-
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P. ....	lb.	9.50	- 10.00
Resorcin, Technical .....	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline .....	lb.	-	2.50
Tolidin .....	lb.	2.50	- 2.83
o-Tolidine .....	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
p-Tolidine .....	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
m-Toluylenediamine .....	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Xylene, pure .....	gal.	1.00	- 1.25
Xylene, Com. ....	gal.	.35	- .40
<b>COAL-TAR COLORS</b>			
Acid Black .....	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Acid Blue .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.60
Acid Brown .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Acid Fuchsin .....	lb.	6.25	- 7.50
Acid Orange .....	lb.	.30	- .50
Acid Orange II .....	lb.	.60	- .75
Acid Orange III .....	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Acid Red .....	lb.	1.50	- 1.80
Acid Scarlet .....	lb.	.90	- 1.20
Acid Violet 10 B .....	lb.	7.25	- 8.75
Alpine Yellow .....	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Alizarin Blue, Domestic .....	lb.	7.00	- 8.25
Alizarin Blue, bright .....	lb.	7.75	- 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium .....	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc. ....	lb.	7.50	- 8.50
Alizarin Orange .....	lb.	6.30	- 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste .....	lb.	9.00	- 11.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic .....	lb.	7.50	- 14.00
Alkali Blue, Imported .....	lb.	14.00	- 15.00
Alpine Red .....	lb.	6.75	- 8.25
Azo Carmine .....	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Azo Yellow .....	lb.	1.70	- 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade .....	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom. ....	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Auramine, Double O, Imp. ....	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Benz Purperine 10 B .....	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Benz Purperine 4 B .....	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Bismarck Brown Y .....	lb.	.80	- .90
Bismarck Brown R .....	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Chrome Black, Dom. ....	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chrome Black, Imp. ....	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Chrome Blue .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom. ....	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Chrome Red .....	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Chrysoidine R .....	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Chrysoidine Y .....	lb.	.85	- 1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic .....	lb.	6.00	- 7.50
Chrysophine, Imported .....	lb.	11.00	- 12.50
Congo Red .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Crystal Violet .....	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. ....	lb.	9.25	- 13.00
Direct Black .....	lb.	.80	- .90
Direct Blue .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.75
Direct Sky Blue .....	lb.	2.50	- 6.00
Direct Brown .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Direct Bordeaux .....	lb.	2.85	- 3.45
Direct Fast Red .....	lb.	3.25	- 5.25
Direct Yellow .....	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow .....	lb.	2.90	- 3.85
Direct Violet .....	lb.	2.50	- 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals .....	lb.	18.50	- 20.00
Erythrosine .....	lb.	11.00	- 13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....	lb.	3.50	- 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't' ..	lb.	4.60	- 5.00
Fur Black, extra .....	lb.	2.40	- 3.10
Fur Brown B .....	lb.	2.00	- 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom. ....	lb.	7.50	- 11.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp. ....	lb.	12.00	- 12.50
Geranine .....	lb.	8.75	- 9.25
'Green Crystals, Brilliant .....	lb.	12.00	- 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste .....	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Indigotine, conc. ....	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Indigotine, paste .....	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Iodindine .....	lb.	1.15	- 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic .....	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported .....	lb.	11.00	- 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals .....	lb.	6.25	- 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered .....	lb.	4.25	- 5.50
Melanil Yellow .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Medium Green .....	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech .....	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Methyl Violet .....	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Naphthol Green .....	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol. ....	lb.	.73	- 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue .....	lb.	.75	- 1.05
Jet .....	lb.	.80	- 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red .....	lb.	6.75	- 7.50
Oil Black .....	lb.	.85	- 1.20
Oil Orange .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Oil Scarlet .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Oil Yellow .....	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract .....	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Orange Y, conc. ....	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Oxamine Violet .....	lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type....	lb.	19.50	- 22.00
Phosphine G, Domestic .....	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Ponceau .....	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Prinoline, Dom. ....	lb.	6.25	- 7.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont. ....	lb.	58.00	- 62.00
Searle 2R .....	lb.	3.25	- 4.50

\* Nominal.

Turkey Red Oil ..... lb. | .14 | - .16 |Zinc Dust, prime heavy ..... lb. | .15<sup>1/2</sup> | - .16<sup>1/2</sup> |

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla ..... ton | 140.00 | 150.00 |Divi Divi ..... ton | 68.00 | - 74.00 |Hemlock Bark ..... ton | 15.00 | - 16.00 |Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. .... ton | 60.00 | - 62.00 |Bark, S. A. .... ton | 45.00 | - 50.00 |\*Myrobalans ..... ton | 63.50 | - 65.00 |Oak Bark ..... ton | 15.00 | - 16.00 |Ground ..... ton | - | - 17.50 |Quercitron Bark No. 1 ..... ton | 28.00 | - 31.00 |No. 2 ..... ton | 20.00 | - 25.00 |Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan ..... ton | 97.00 | - 100.00 |Virginia, 25 p.c. tan ..... ton | 59.50 | - 61.50 |Valonia Cups ..... ton | - | - |Beard ..... ton | - | - |Wattle Bark ..... ton | 62.00 | - 64.00 |

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. .... bbls. | .023<sup>1/2</sup> | .03 |Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. .... bbls. | .03 | - .034 |Crystals, ordinary ..... lb. | - | - |Clarified ..... lb. | - | - |Gambier, 25 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .09<sup>1/2</sup> | .11 |Common ..... lb. | .26<sup>1/2</sup> | .27 |Cubes, No. 1 ..... lb. | .24<sup>1/2</sup> | .25 |"No. 2 ..... lb. | .21 | - 21<sup>1/2</sup> |Hemlock, 25 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .03<sup>1/2</sup> | .044 |Larch, 25 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .03 | - .034 |Crystals, 50 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .06 | - .07 |Mangrove, 55 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .08 | - .12 |Liquid, 25 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .06 | - .08 |Muskegon, 23-30 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .014 | - .024 |50 p. c. tan, solid ..... lb. | .06 | - .07 |50 p. c. tan, 23-25 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .06 | - .07 |Solid, 65 p. c. tan, ordinary ..... lb. | .13<sup>1/2</sup> | .16 |Clarified ..... lb. | .10 | - .12 |Spruce, liquid, 20 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .05<sup>1/2</sup> | .064 |50 p. c. total solids ..... lb. | .01 | - .014 |Spruce, liquid, 25 p. c. tan ..... lb. | .07 | - .10<sup>1/2</sup> |Valonia, solid, 65 p. c. tan ..... lb. | Nominal | - |

## Oils

Cod Newfoundland ..... gal. | 1.28 | - 1.30 |\*Domestic, prime ..... gal. | - | - |Liver, Newfoundland ..... gal. | 95.00 | - 96.00 |Norwegian ..... gal. | 140.00 | - 145.00 |\*Degras, American ..... lb. | .23 | - .27 |

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17%	.17%
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16%	.19
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18%	.19
Tanks	lb.	.17%	.18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	20.72	.20.92
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	16%	.17
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	—	.17%
mills, in tanks	lb.	—	.17%
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.20%	.21%
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	—	.22%
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.56	.157
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.57	.158
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.58	.159
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.59	.160
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	.42%
*Foods	lb.	—	—
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	—
Benin	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peach Kernel	lb.	.35	.40
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.20	.173
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36	.140
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	—	1.75
*Blown	gal.	1.85	.200
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	.40
Second	gal.	.42	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	—
*Imported	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18%	.19
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25	.27

### MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	lb.	.21	.22
29 gravity, 15 cold test	lb.	.21	.22
Summer	lb.	.21	.22
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.36	.38
Dark, filtered	gal.	.35	.36
Extra cold test	gal.	.50	.55
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.25	.27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal.	lb.	.36	.37
Neutral, filtered lemon 33/34 gravity	gal.	.31%	.32
White 30/31 gravity	gal.	.44	.45
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	.41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	.38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	.38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	.47
No. 200	gal.	.36	.37
No. 100	gal.	.35	.36
No. 110	gal.	.33	.34

### Miscellaneous

#### NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)		
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.49%
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.44%
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.41%
*Nominal.		

### GERMAN ADVERTISING PLAN STOPPED

The scope of the Alien Property Custodian's powers is shown in his control over advertising plans of German-owned companies which attempted to exploit German chemical products in order that Americans and Germans in America might not forget. Recently a Germans concern undertook, without seeking the Custodian's permission, to advertise its name in an extensive educational campaign, says *Printers' Ink*. Mr. Palmer squelched the campaign before it had got well started. The aim of that firm was to defeat and nullify one of the very important purposes the United States Government has had in view in taking over alien enemy property.

The money of which our Government should have the use would—if this campaign of publicity had been permitted—have been kept out of the United States Treasury, and would have been used to create for the

### Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

### STARCHES DEXTRINES ALBUMEN GLUCOSE

Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	400	— 4.25
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal. bbls.	12.50	— 13.75
Rosin, com., to g'd	80-bbl. 8.25	— 8.30	

### SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.79	— .80
Diamond "I"	lb.	.79	— .80
V. S. O.	lb.	.79	— .80
Fine Orange	lb.	.69	— .73
Second Orange	lb.	.66	— .67
T. N.	lb.	.63	— .64
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.63	— .64
Button	lb.	—	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	.60	— .61
Bone, dry	lb.	.71	— .72

### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	— 53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	— 47.50
Columbia	—	— 48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00
Meal	short ton	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	— 50.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— 50.00

### COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.135%	.137%
Caracas	lb.	.134%	.14
Hayti	lb.	.134%	.12
Maracaibo	lb.	.22	— 24%
Trinidad	lb.	.134%	.14

### DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe per 100 lbs.	—	— 6.59
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07%
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.18
Starch Corn	lb.	.07
Pearl, Globe	lb.	.06
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.13%
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.14

### \*REFINED SUGAR

#### (Prices in Barrels)

##### Ar. Fed. War Amer. Nat. Nat. et al. war

Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	7.35	— 7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

\* Prices fixed by Government.

\*Nominal.

+Buyers' Tanks.

\*Nominal.

### Soap Makers' Materials

#### ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	1.00
Light, strained	lb.	1.20
Yellow, bleached	lb.	1.22
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.25
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	lb.	— 3.25
30 deg., cold test	lb.	— 3.00
40 deg., cold test	lb.	2.95
Dark	lb.	1.75
Prime	lb.	2.00
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17
Saponified	lb.	.17
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22%
Double pressed	lb.	.24%

#### VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.32
No. 3	lb.	.30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17%
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	— 16%
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18%
Tanks	lb.	.17%

#### REFINED, BARRELS, IN TANKS

*Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	.20%
*White	lb.	—

#### \*WINTER, YELLOW

Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.56
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.57

#### \*Olive, denatured

*Foods	lb.	— 4.25
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#### \*Palm, Lagos, casks

Niger	lb.	—
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#### \*Palm Kernel, domestic

Peanut, edible	gal.	1.70
Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36

#### PINE, WHITE STEAM

Pine, white steam	gal.	—
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#### \*Sesame, domestic

Sesame, domestic	gal.	—
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#### \*Soya Bean, Manchurian

Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18%
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### GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

#### (New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.17
Yellow	lb.	.154
House	lb.	.16
Brown	lb.	.13
Lard, City	lb.	.25
Compound	lb.	.22%
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28
Oleo	lb.	.18%
Tallow, edible	lb.	.1734
City prime	lb.	.162
Choice County	lb.	.1734

#### (Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.1734
City Fancy	lb.	.1734
Prime Packers	lb.	.1734
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.164
"A" White	lb.	.164
"B" White	lb.	.164
Yellow	lb.	.154
Brown	lb.	.12
Bone	lb.	.124
House	lb.	.134
Lard	lb.	.19
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.19
Lard	lb.	.2734

#### \*Nominal.

#### +Buyers' Tanks.

#### \*Nominal.

German concern an asset much more easily recoverable and utilized after the war than could be the case with regard to the trade organization in this country through which it has been conducting business.

It must not be forgotten that the enemy firms to which permission to advertise in a limited way may be granted are those which remain under the direction of Mr. Palmer. Concerns that have passed out of enemy hands absolutely and in a way satisfactory to the Custodian will acquire all the freedom enjoyed by non-enemy businesses generally, one of the conditions of course being that all outward association with Germany or with German affiliations in the way of name, trade-marks, and the like, shall have been eliminated.

John J. Carmody, a chemist of Hartford, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$9,675 and he has no assets.

## Foreign Trade in March

Statistics showing the quantity and value of imports and exports as given in the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States just issued for the month of March, 1918, compared with the imports and exports of the corresponding months of last year, follow:

	IMPORTS			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	March, 1918		March, 1917	
Oxalic acid .....	56,431 lbs.	\$21,617	10,481 lbs.	\$3,135
Muriate of Ammonia, (or Sal Ammoniac) .....	.....	95,033 "	8,620	
Carbolic acid .....	.....	.....	.....	
Natural Indigo .....	143,582 "	156,153	204,153 "	410,596
Synthetic indigo .....	.....	154,930 "	123,528	
Quebracho .....	2,326,300 "	190,834	18,186,651 "	1,717,751
All other tanning material .....	908,980 "	42,359	826,680 "	51,330
Crude Glycerin .....	166,083 "	74,703	273,826 "	90,604
Gambier .....	728,180 "	76,099	733,171 "	52,700
Shellac .....	2,189,342 "	1,114,157	4,807,242 "	1,342,147
Crude Iodine .....	37,028 "	78,247	24,463 "	48,921
Citrate of lime .....	327,113 "	56,210	13,056 "	2,255
Magnesite .....	1,372,636 "	32,242	666,139 "	20,439
Opium .....	16,520	263,519	6,001	51,262
Carbonate of Potash .....	640,100 "	195,292	284,945 "	34,393
Cyanide of Potash .....	.....	45,490 "	27,658	
Nitrate of Potash, (or Salt-peter) .....	446,786 "	43,154	48,655 "	2,717
All other potash .....	238,188 "	105,880	662,270 "	65,199
Cyanide of soda .....	.....	.....	545,976 "	261,241
Nitrate of Soda .....	98,344 tons	4,477,063	68,884 tons	2,122,045
All other soda .....	.....	34,414	.....	126,332
Sulphur, or brimstone .....	.....	19 "	568	
Sumac ground or unground .....	1,677,464 lbs.	55,658	181,726 lbs.	5,455
Logwood .....	3,553 tons	81,735	8,788 tons	324,865
All other dyewoods..	2,225 "	48,590	820 "	10,713
Sulphate of ammonia .....	468 "	60,827	556 "	41,106
Muriate of potash... .....	19 "	6,615	.....	
Sulphate of potash... .....	9 "	1,858	.....	
Gelatin, unm'F'd .....	16,943 lbs.	6,604	39,060 lbs.	12,060
Glue and glue size.. .....	29,787 "	3,341	933,351 "	139,135
	EXPORTS			
Bark for tanning .....	.....	150 tons	5,930	
Carbolic acid .....	302,805 lbs.	167,022	.....	
Nitric acid .....	196,375 "	20,311	.....	
Picric acid .....	9,132,442 "	5,675,527	.....	
All other acid .....	.....	567,873	5,358,752	
Wood alcohol .....	1,163,364 gals.	599,623	40,487 gals.	34,255
Baking Powder .....	713,318 lbs.	219,728	688,964 lbs.	148,184
Calcium Carbide .....	1,793,671 "	114,841	1,449,596 "	46,387
Benzol .....	666,327 "	120,562	.....	
Copper sulphate, (blue vitriol) .....	1,411,503 "	134,692	5,005,350 "	665,23
Logwood extract .....	.....	94,891	.....	
All other extract .....	.....	526,400	.....	
Formaldehyde .....	.....	195,418	.....	
Glycerin .....	1,579,936 "	828,549	.....	
Acetate of lime .....	1,625,215 "	101,807	897,680 "	37,555
Chloride of lime .....	726,072	25,541	.....	
Chlorate of potash .....	115,963 "	25,249	.....	
Caustic soda .....	5,443,771 "	334,831	.....	
Salt soda .....	1,069,968 "	18,539	.....	
Silicate of soda .....	2,210,401 "	22,141	.....	
Soda ash .....	13,976,925 "	457,652	.....	
Sulphur (brimstone) .....	13,384 tons	515,878	11,129 tons	217,23

### SEEKING NITRATES IN IDAHO

Possibilities of securing nitrate from the Home Builder properties near Coeur d'Alene, Ida., and the building of a big nitrate plant in Spokane are being investigated by Jay P. Graves, builder of the Granby smelter. An expert is now making an examination of the properties for Mr. Graves. An investment of several hundred thousand dollars in the installation of a plant would be necessary to operate on a large scale.

### WENGER & CO. IN CHEMICALS

Paul Wenger & Co., No. 35 Nassau Street, well known in the metal trade, have opened a chemical branch in which they will act as buyers and sellers and exporters and importers. They intend eventually to enter into the manufacture of chemicals and drugs. Charles W. Buck, who up to now has been manager of the Co-operative Drug Company, at South Norwalk, Conn., has been appointed manager of the new branch.

## New Incorporations

Egyptian Dyes Corp., Newark, N. J., capital \$5,000. Chemicals. Louis Druckin, Kal Newmark, Edwin F. Kinnay, New York City.

Rahway, Riches, Piver Co., Hillside, N. J., capital \$125,000. George W. Riches, William C. Piver, James Decamp, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Liberty Manganese Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. V. H. Surghmer, E. F. Lenden, S. B. McConnice, all of Chicago, Ill.

Dawson Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. General chemical and drug business. A. W. Keener, S. A. Tracy, W. B. Willicut, 40 Wall street, New York City.

A. B. Ansacher Co., Manhattan, capital \$1,000,000. Paints, oils and acids. S. P. Hammelburger, L. A. and B. A. Ansacher, 527 Fifth ave, New York City.

Spalding, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. To deal in chemicals, drugs and novelties. Clarence G. Spalding, Lester Lenz, Don H. Dutton, New York City.

International Graphite Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$23,000,000. J. Berry Baugh, Birmingham, Ala. J. V. Morris, Washington, D. C. S. Smith, Cincinnati, O. J. E. Manter, Portland, Me., C. L. Ringerling, Wilmington, Del.

The American Ingraft Company, Inc., New York, capital \$25,000. To manufacture chemicals, etc. Morris Yedlin, Brooklyn, N. Y., is principal incorporator.

The Brown Chemical Company, Maplewood, N. J., capital \$500,000. To manufacture chemicals and allied specialties. Oscar G. Brown, F. M. Brown, Arthur C. Hamilton, West Orange, N. J.

The Chrisman Paraffine Paint Works, Inc., Eldrad, Pa., capital \$20,000. To manufacture paints, varnishes, etc., Benjamin G. McFall, Bruce H. Clark, Frank F. Mack, Eldrad, Pa.

The O'Brien Synthetic Dye Company, South Bend, Ind., capital \$50,000. To manufacture chemicals, dyes, etc., J. J. Crowley, Geo. L. O'Brien, Will G. Grabil, S. J. Crumpacker, Ray Heylman, South Bend, Ind.

The Poughkeepsie Paint Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., capital \$10,000. To manufacture paints, varnishes, etc., H. Lloyd, Jr., C. and H. Sague, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Prospect Paint Company, Bronx, N. Y., capital \$5,000. To operate plant for the production of paints. F. Eisen, S. Roth and S. Hauptman, 1066 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

The Pyodine Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$25,000. To engage in the manufacture of chemicals, etc. Dr. David Osterhold, E. Osterhold, Fred. B. Osterhold, 1141 North Coronado street, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Wilmington Paint & Glass Company, Wilmington, Del., capital \$50,000. To operate a plant for the manufacture of paints, glass, etc., Harry B. Patten, William F. Johnson, John L. Byrne, Wilmington, Del.

**Capital Increases**—Louisville Soap Company, Louisville, Ky., from \$400,000 to \$1,700,000.

**Authorizations**—Indiana Chemical and Manufacturing Co., Indiana. No capital given. Representative E. D. Moserole, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City.

Lincoln Petroleum Products Co., Delaware. Capital \$100,000. Representative A. E. Fitkin, 141 Broadway, New York.

### SOCIETY MEETINGS IN JUNE

The American Society for Testing Materials will hold its annual meeting at Atlantic City on June 25 to 28. Committees will report on cement and concrete, lubricants, insulating materials and lime.

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its summer meeting at Gorham, N. H., on June 19 to 22. Papers will be read on the coal-tar industry, sulphuric acid, phenol, and chemical stone-ware.

Commercial failures last week in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were 155 against 184 the previous week, and 277 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 5, against 12 last week, 23 the preceding week, and 16 last year. Of failures this week in the United States, 58 were in the East, 28 South, 47 West, and 22 in the Pacific States, and 62 reported liabilities of \$5,000 or more, against 66 last week.

The Standard Oil Co. of New York announces that it has withdrawn all its export naphtha prices.

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 25 to June 1.—Exports for month of April.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

## Imports

**ACID, CITRIC—**  
2,500 gallons  
**ALBUMEN—**  
1,500 pounds  
**BARKS—**  
400 pounds cassia  
7,000 pounds orange  
**BEANS—**  
12,600 pounds vanilla  
1,750 pounds juniper  
**DYES AND DYESTUFFS—**  
33,853 pounds natural indigo  
1,845,000 pounds mangrove  
235,000 pounds gambier  
53,000 pounds gambier  
**ESSENTIAL OILS—**  
5,000 pounds aniseed oil  
2,500 pounds cassia  
1,150 pounds various  
100 pounds rose  
**GALL NUTS—**  
103,000 pounds  
20,000 pounds  
84,200 pounds  
**GUMS—**  
38,000 pounds asafetida  
23,000 pounds asafetida  
74,000 pounds arabic  
2,000 pounds myrrh  
**IRON OXIDE—**  
68,200 pounds  
76,700 pounds  
448,200 pounds  
**LEAVES—**  
28,000 pounds sage  
5,000 pounds various  
7,000 pounds laurel  
57,000 pounds coco  
29,200 pounds thyme

**MENTHOL—**  
5,000 pounds  
**MUSK—**  
100 pounds  
**OILS—**  
200 pounds lime  
**ROCHELLE SALTS—**  
550 pounds  
**ROOTS—**  
27,531 pounds ginger  
24,000 pounds ginger  
12,500 pounds ginger  
28,000 pounds orris  
27,000 pounds licorice  
140,200 pounds licorice  
500 pounds angelica  
**SEED—**  
5,800 pounds cardamom  
1,680 pounds cinnander  
10,080 pounds dill  
**SPICES—**  
67,200 pounds cloves  
58,200 pounds cloves  
15,700 pounds cloves  
98,300 pounds cloves  
96,000 pounds cloves  
68,000 pounds cloves  
17,000 pounds cassia  
6,500 pounds nutmegs  
**SPONGES—**  
11,500 pounds  
**TAMARINDS—**  
29,400 pounds  
**TARTAR, CRUDE—**  
23,300 pounds  
22,000 pounds  
**WAX—**  
1,500 pounds bees  
**WINE LEES—**  
104,845 pounds, Argentina

## Exports

**ACID, CARBOLIC—**  
10 pounds, Honduras  
55 pounds, Panama  
30 pounds, Jamaica  
165 pounds, Venezuela  
4 pounds, Peru  
200 pounds, British Guiana  
**ACID, NITRIC—**  
618 pounds, Venezuela  
120 pounds, British Guiana  
106 pounds, Colombia  
**ACID, PICRIC—**  
1,362,172 pounds, France  
**ACID, SULPHURIC—**  
5,370 pounds, Br. W. Indies  
379 pounds, Virgin Islands  
27 pounds, Hayti  
5,772 pounds, Venezuela  
45,493 pounds, Peru  
169,536 pounds, Br. Guiana  
5,930 pounds, Colombia  
**ALCOHOL—**  
2,550 pounds, Str. Settlements  
10 pounds, British W. Indies  
6 pounds, French W. Indies  
**ALCOHOL, WOOD—**  
7,311 gallons, France  
**CALCIUM CARBIDE—**  
6,060 pounds, Panama  
100 pounds, Jamaica  
5,080 pounds, British Guiana  
22,160 pounds, Br. So. Africa  
2,000 pounds, New Zealand  
2,240 pounds, Str. Settlements  
**COPPER SULPHATE—**  
530 pounds, Colombia  
2,800 pounds, British Guiana  
2,360 pounds, Venezuela  
3,310 pounds, Peru  
2,192 pounds, Colombia  
67,880 pounds, Chile  
2,200 pounds, Brazil  
**FLAX SEED—**  
40 bushels, Philippine Islands  
3 bushels, Chile  
**GLUCOSE—**  
1,008 pounds, San Domingo  
**GLYCERIN—**  
150 pounds Cuba  
80 pounds, Hayti  
20 pounds, San Domingo  
152 pounds, British Guiana  
2,700 pounds, Philippine Isl.  
310 pounds, Venezuela  
310 pounds, Peru  
**LIME, ACETATE—**  
231,082 pounds, France  
**LIME CHLORIDE—**  
389 pounds, Chile  
50,000 lbs., Portuguese Africa  
8,000 pounds, Venezuela  
**PEPPERMINT OIL—**  
1 pound, Guatemala  
2 pounds, British West Indies  
30 pounds, British So. Africa  
495 pounds, Australia  
**POTASSIUM CHLORATE—**  
42,560 pounds, Br. So. Africa  
15 pounds, Uruguay  
**SODA, ASH—**  
20 pounds, San Domingo  
35,080 pounds, Colombia  
197,430 pounds, Venezuela  
92,230 pounds, Peru  
**SODA, CAUSTIC—**  
100 pounds, Venezuela  
114,210 pounds, Philippine Isl.  
450 pounds, Australia  
**SODA, SAL—**  
435 pounds, Virgin Islands  
125 pounds, Colombia  
690 pounds, Dutch E. Indies  
2,875 pounds, Venezuela  
5,000 pounds, British Guiana  
**SODIUM SILICATE—**  
4,500 pounds, Venezuela  
4,049 pounds Ecuador  
**SPICES—**  
68 pounds cassia, Colombia  
6,734 pounds cassia, Venezuela  
737 pounds cassia, Br. Guiana  
**SPONGES—**  
23 pounds, Cuba  
100 pounds, Peru  
**SULPHUR, CRUDE—**  
1 ton, Venezuela  
18 tons, Australia  
50 tons, Br. So. Africa  
7 tons, Venezuela  
**ZINC OXIDE—**  
50 pounds, Virgin Islands  
1,882 pounds, Bolivia  
4,000 pounds, New Zealand  
24,650 pounds, British India

## MANUFACTURERS PLAN TO AID WAR

United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Louis Tracy, the British novelist, now a member of the British War Mission to the United States and one of the speakers for the American Defense Society, Governor Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, Charles A. Otis, Chief of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board, and Representatives John R. Ramsey, Edward W. Gray and Frederick R. Lehlbach, are expected to address the War Convention of manufacturers of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware, to be held at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, on Wednesday, June 12, under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey.

Many other government officials and officials of departments of the Government relating to the industries of the country, will attend the convention and address the delegates, either during the business sessions or at the banquet. It seems probable that nearly 1000 delegates will be present when the convention is called to order.

The chief objects to be attained through this session of business men, every one of them manufacturers,

is to furnish the utmost in the way of co-operation with the Government to provide the military forces of the nation with what is required to win the war. The convention will meet for the express purpose of upholding the President and of co-operating with the War Industries Board in adjusting industry to the preferential needs of the country as set forth by the Board.

In addition to this, the delegates from other states than New Jersey, will be asked to consider the forming of autonomous State Councils in their respective States, similar to the New Jersey Council and to arrange a plan for these six states to work together to accomplish the common ends of greater service to the Government and mutual helpfulness to each other.

Warren C. King, president of the Council, will put before the delegates, a plan for the shifting of employees, as a body, from non-essential to essential industries. In many instances, it has been found that industries essential to the winning of the war have been clamoring for labor, while, at the same time, other industries which could not secure materials with which to make their product, have been loaded down with a force of employees which they did not care to discharge, but for whom they had insufficient work.





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Formaldehyde	Japan Wax
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